Two Parts
12 Pages

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,155. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Thursday: FAIR, COLDER.

Stock Market—Dull.

Wheat, 100¾; corn, 20⅝; cotton, 7 1-16.

FOREIGN.—King Alexander of Servia and his father, ex-King Milan, have become reconciled, and the latter will return to Belgrade soon. A cargo of Jamaica fruit was sold in London yesterday, but much of it was found to be in bad condition. The The Swiss Federal Council has made an award against Venezuela, in the case of Mr. Fabiani, which was submitted to it for arbitration. The assassins of ex-Premier Stamonioff have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.—Page 5.

Edward M. Shepard yesterday issued a sharp reply to the Brooklyn officials who have been criticising the recent civil service decision of Justice Keogh, who declared that all public offices must be filled by competitive examination, when that is practicable. He also replied to District Attorney Olcott's recent utterances. In his statement he called the Controller of Brooklyn a chief offender against the civil service law.

Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, Vice President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association, in an address before the auxiliary members and the League for Political Education closed the series of lectures on civil service reform. She said the poison of a dishonest civil service has made the Nation dishonest. She also said the women could materially aid the cause of nonest government.—Page 8.

Isaac Zuker, who was convicted of arson in the first degree Monday night and hurried to Sing Sing prison after his sentence Tuesday, was brought back to this city yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Justice Pryor. Zuker was sent to the Tombs pending disposition of the order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt in his case should not be granted.—Page 9.

The special committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America has completed its work of revising the constitution of the association so that radical changes may be made in the rules for games and meetings. The Executive Committee will meet in this city Jan. 8, and the annual convention of the association will be held here on Feb. 27.—Page 7.

Mayor Strong said yesterday he did not believe the tax rate for 1897 would be higher in consequence of the items added to the budget. The Controller said he was ready to join the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel in applying to the Legislature for authority to issue bonds to meet the item of the Fort Washington Park obligation.—Page 9.

Stevenson Constable, before a committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, discussed the height of city buildings. He believed in placing a limit on the structures, and pointed out considerations as affecting the water supply, fire, and the sewage system. He would have some new laws adopted for this city.—Page 9.

Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science met in Hamilton Hall, Columbia University. The members had a long discussion as to the terminology of anthropology, and also heard talks on thought processes, growth, and the influence of environment on the color of the hair and eyes.—Page 8.

The Post Office authorities think that William H. Post, now under arrest, is a mail robber, and that they have solved the mystery of the bundle of letters found on the West Brighton beach Dec. 20. Post was the driver of a mail van. A varied assortment of things was found in his room.—Page 8.

Mrs. Castle, who had such an unfortunate experience in London recently, has been discharged from the Philadelphia hospital to which she was taken on her return to this country, and the doctors say she is completely cured of her malady. A successful operation was performed on her.—Page 3.

William Thompson, a subpoena server for the Commissioner of Jurors, was arrested for accepting $5 as a bribe. While on the way to the station he attempted to escape by jumping on a moving elevated train. He was recaptured. He and his captor narrowly escaped injury.—Page 9.

A fire in the art store of Theodore B. Starr, at 1,120 Broadway and 306 Fifth Avenue, early yesterday morning caused great damage to jewelry and art works. The police and firemen estimate the damage at $30,000, but it is probably far in excess of that figure.

The Honduras Syndicate was incorporated in Trenton, N. J., yesterday. Its purpose is to secure concessions from the Central American Republic, and operate railroads there. Chauncey M. Depew and other well-known capitalists are among the incorporators.

Senator Clark of Wyoming told Major McKinley yesterday that he would support proposed tariff legislation. He said silver sentiment was growing in the mountain States. He protested against the selection of Sherman as Secretary of the Treasury.

John L. White has obtained an attachment against Henry McKenzie of Mayville, N. Y., in a suit for $150,000 damages, resulting from the arrest of Mr. White in May last. White was Treasurer and Manager of the White Locomotive Works.—Page 9.

E. Runyon of Elizabeth was prevented from boarding a train at Jersey City, and later at Communipaw, by detectives of the Central Railroad, because he had several packages which were alleged to be those of an express messenger boy.—Page 9.

Governor-elect Tanner of Illinois was married yesterday to Cora Edith English, in Springfield, Ill. The couple have gone on a wedding trip, and will return about Jan. 11 to take possession of the Executive Mansion.—Page 3.

Chime-playing will be heard at a number of churches to-night, including Old Trinity, as a welcome to the New Year. The city has taken on a holiday aspect, and society will have innumerable entertainments.—Page 8.

Wall Street men are much interested in the proceedings instituted by Mortimer Hendricks against the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company. Their interpretations of Mr. Hendricks's motive are various.—Page 6.

Coroner Hoeber held an inquest respecting the deaths of the members of the Goldsmith family in a fire Dec. 20. The jury returned a verdict that they came to their deaths from burns due to an accidental fire.—Page 8.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.
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THE HONDURAS SYNDICATE.

A Company That Expects to Operate Railroads in Central America.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 30.—Articles of incorporation were filed here to-day by the Honduras Syndicate, a company which expects to secure concessions from the Government of Honduras and grants of lands for the operation of several railroad systems.

The company's capital stock is $500,000, and the incorporators are Chauncey M. Depew of New York, William Seward Webb of Shelburne, Vt.; J. G. McCullough of North Bennington, Vt.; John Jacob Astor, F. B. Jennings, Benjamin F. Tracy, Nathan C. Prentice, and Melville E. Ingalls of New York, and Charles McVeigh of Morristown, N. J.

A Complete Guide to Greater New York

The Brooklyn Eagle Almanac for 1897, contains information about every important interest in the Great Metropolis. Colored maps. Over 500 pages. Price 25 cents. For sale everywhere.—Adv.

CALLS PURROY A TRAITOR

SHEEHAN LIKEWISE SAYS THAT HE IS A BLACKGUARD.

The County Clerk in Turn Has Something Complimentary to Say About the Tammany Leader, and the Fight Goes Merrily On.

The warfare in Tammany showed no signs of abatement yesterday. John C. Sheehan, in speaking of Henry D. Purroy's allusion to his record as Controller of Buffalo, said that such action was that of a man "who was a coward, a blackguard, and a hypocrite." Mr. Purroy, in answer to a question as to why he had not previously complained against Mr. Sheehan's leadership, used phrases far from elegant.

The interchange of courtesies indicates the feeling that exists between the two men. The facts are that Mr. Purroy will go out of Tammany with the present organizations in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, or such parts of them as he may be able to take with him, and that new organizations will be formed in both of these districts under the regular Tammany call for the primaries Jan. 15.

It was said yesterday by several prominent leaders in Tammany that unless Mr. Purroy got out of the organization they would do so, and that prior to the action of the Committee on Organization Tuesday night several of them were determined that, if any effort was made by Mr. Sheehan to placate matters and compromise the question with Mr. Purroy, he, too, would be overthrown.

Mr. Sheehan, when asked about Mr. Purroy's interview, in which he referred to Mr. Sheehan as having left Buffalo under a cloud, said: "Well, any man who talks like that is acting the part of a coward, a blackguard, and a hypocrite. Mr. Purroy is a windbag, and he has been a traitor to the organization. He cannot attack me on any point. I lived in Buffalo for some time after I was Controller, and when I left there I had as many friends as I ever had in the city, and I have just as many there now. I have never done a thing in my life that I am ashamed of. I have never felt called upon to go across the ocean to escape appearing before the Grand Jury. Nobody can assail my record as a Police Commissioner. No one knows that better than John W. Goff."

"Will you explain what you mean by that allusion to crossing the ocean?"

"No; I don't care to say anything more on that point now.

Betrays Friends, He Says.

"Mr. Purroy has been false to every political organization with which he has ever been identified, and he betrayed every friend he ever had. His action is merely a move to get himself nominated for some office next year. He has been in office twenty-five years, and has succeeded in working every organization for a place. He was expelled from Tammany Hall by John Kelly. Afterward he betrayed the Grace organization and worked himself into Tammany Hall through his acquaintance with Mr. Croker. He has quarreled with Messrs. Croker, Grant, and Gilroy. I was desirous of maintaining peace and harmony in Tammany, and twice, when typewritten resolutions were prepared and were all ready for presentation to the Executive Committee expelling Mr. Purroy, I prevented them from being brought in.

"Mr. Purroy has said that he has been against me from the start. If that is so, I would like to know why it was that at the meeting held by the Executive Committee of Tammany immediately after the Croker dinner, in February of last year, and resolutions of confidence in my management of Tammany's affairs were presented, Mr. Purroy arose and made a speech indorsing these resolutions? When the campaign of 1895 was about to begin, and we were making our alliance for that year with the German-American Democrats, the German-Americans insisted that Mr. Purroy should not be placed upon the ticket. I insisted on his nomination, and finally the German-American organization agreed to yield this point. After his nomination and election, Mr. Purroy came to me and thanked me for my work. That was last year.

"We have made no fight on Mr. Purroy. His district has been treated in the same way every other district in which there are contests was treated. If he does not participate in the Tammany primary elections he will be outside of the organization. Only the primaries held under the regular call will be recognized. Mr. Purroy, if he holds primaries of his own will not be recognized. He will not be able to take one loyal Tammany Hall man out of the organization with him. No district leaders will join him, except his own. He is evidently getting ready to join some other organization. We have simply provided for fair primaries in the contested districts. If Messrs. Purroy and Seabold will contest the primaries in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts and win, why, they will still be able to represent their districts in the Tammany Hall organization. Mr. Purroy is a kicker and a traitor."

Mr. Purroy's Contribution.

"Didn't he send his contribution to the organization during the last campaign?" Mr. Sheehan was asked.

"Yes, he sent a check for $200."

"What became of it?" asked one of the Tammany men who was present.

Mr. Sheehan shook his head.

"It was promptly sent back to him, and that ends the story," said Senator Grady, another of the Tammany men present.

"I will tell you about the opposition of Mr. Purroy and ex-Register Reilly to Mr. Sheehan," went on Mr. Grady. "When the rest of the organization was waiting to announce its policy, but had already determined upon what that policy should be, they sought to get ahead of the regular organization in announcing it. Mr. Reilly did this in 1884, when Cleveland was nominated. Mr. Purroy did this same thing this year, after Mr. Bryan's nomination, and after Mr. Sheehan had announced that the organization's only course was to indorse Mr. Bryan.

"Mr. Reilly's opposition to Mr. Sheehan dates from the day W. F. Sheehan, then Lieutenant Governor, asked him in the Senate Chamber in Albany not to come within the rail of the Senate without a pass, which Lieut. Gov. Sheehan proposed to issue to him but which Mr. Reilly refused to accept."

Clerk Purroy said in discussing Mr. Sheehan and his leadership:

"Mr. Sheehan is simply showing his personal enmity to me. His statements are false. As to his statement that he saved me from being expelled, I will say that when the time comes to expel him from Tammany I shall not interfere and that time will come. There will be a petition with 25,000 signatures demanding his removal and that he take himself and his disreputable record back to Buffalo. I shall not oppose it. The petition for interference in the primaries were got up on purpose.

His View of the Fight.

"There was no fight up there until two weeks ago, when Commissioner Haffen came to me and asked me to withdraw Mr. Shea and let him name one-half the members of the committee. I told him that the voters would select the committeemen. Mr. Haffen went away, and inspired by Mr. Sheehan, he started the petition. Some of the men in his department signed for fear of losing their jobs. As to Mr. Sheehan's remarks about my political record, I am proud of the fact that always when the time came in Tammany for some one to speak out against disreputable tendencies I was the first to do so. This time I have spoken out against disreputable leadership."

Mr. Purroy received a message from ex-Judge Henry Murray yesterday saying Mr. Purroy's position is correct and congratulating him on the stand he has taken. He said he would organize in two districts. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, leader of the Sixth District, who, some thought, would join Mr. Purroy in his movement, said last night:

"I am with the Tammany Hall organization and I have no idea of bolting. I am not in the Purroy movement."

Ex-Register John Reilly said:

"Some of the newspapers seem to have misunderstood my remarks. I am not going out of Tammany Hall with Harry Purroy or with any other leader. I have been in the organization ever since my political birth and I will be in it to my death. If all the others went out I would still stay. I will make my fight within the organization. These fights liven matters up. They are a good thing for Tammany."

Congressman Sulzer said:

"I'm with John Reilly. John Reilly is with Tammany."

Commissioner Haffen said last night: "If Mr. Purroy says I went to him with any proposition regarding politics or political deals, he lies. I have not seen Mr. Purroy in several weeks, and I am out of politics. I am working to advance the interests of this district, and Mr. Purroy's own public addresses have testified to my faithful discharge of my official duties."

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEET.

No Allusion to the Fight—Tammany and Possible Legislation.

Tammany's General Committee met last night in the main hall of the wigwam. Mr. Purroy was not present. Neither was Mr. Leabold, the leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. John B. Shea, the Purroy leader of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, was present with ex-Assemblyman Marrin. They sat in the front seats and raised no voice of protest against the action of the committee. Mr. Shea said he had nothing to say for publication, and that he was just waiting.

The business of the meeting consisted mainly of the adoption of the call for primaries to be held Jan. 15, the details of which were printed yesterday. On motion of J. C. Sheehan the call as read by Secretary McGoldrick was adopted, in so far as it was finished, and then referred back to the Executive Committee for completion as to the places for holding the primaries and the naming of the organization Inspectors in the four contested Assembly districts.

The routine business was transacted on the resolutions offered by Peter F. Meyer, Joseph P. Keating, and Mr. Sheehan.

Senator Thomas F. Grady, for the Committee on resolutions, submitted a document which outlined the position of the organization on matters which may come before the Legislature this Winter. This was in the form of a direct declaration rather than resolutions.

The Tammany organization is first congratulated "for its fearless devotion to the Democratic cause" in the recent campaign. Then came the following:

"We are opposed to trusts and combinations of capital which promote ecenomy of production always at the expense of the toiler, and always for the undue and therefore unjust advantage of invested wealth by depriving both producer and consumer of the fair and free field of competition guaranteed them under the law.

Against the Gas Combination.

"We are especially opposed to the combination of gas companies recently formed for the division between them of the territory of this city, to prevent all competition, and to maintain the present unfair and exorbitant rates.

"We demand from the next Legislature the passage of an act to defeat this combination and to provide prompt and adequate punishment for those through whose unlawful acts and for whose greed such trust was created and to secure for our citizens this necessary commodity at a fair and reasonable price.

"We favor a reduction in the excessive rates now exacted for telephone services by which our citizens are discriminated against and plundered.

"We are opposed to all exactions wrested from the people to pay dividends upon watered stock. We demand the operation of every public franchise, for the convenience and comfort of the citizen, at the lowest cost consistent wtih a just regard to the capital actually invested in the enterprise. And to this end, we urge inquiry into the operations of the electric light companies, the railroad companies, the ferry companies, and all other corporations enjoying public franchises, to secure for the people the relief to which they are entitled."

The Municipal Campaign.

The next municipal campaign was then discussed, and the general nature of the contest was spoken of in something of the tone of the last campaign. The following prediction was made:

"There will be the same defiance of public intelligence as has been manifest in the two years of this 'reform' administration, which has attempted to ignore the numerous scandals disclosed in all of the departments, and has submitted the many serious charges therein involved to no further investigation than was deemed necessary to 'whitewash' the officials concerned.

"There will be the same determination that our offices shall be reserved for the cultured of the colleges, making official station the privilege and inheritance of the learned, excluding therefrom the multitude of capable and intelligent citizens, and making city residence or information a hindrance rather than an aid to applicants for public employment."

"The public employe will be asked to wear a livery, disclosing his poverty and necessity, while his chief will be guaranteed a strictly private conveyance at public expense."

The address closed with an appeal to voters to support Tammany's effort to secure for the Greater New York "a government by its people rather than a government by its classes."

THE DAUNTLESS MAY SAIL

HER CLEARANCE AUTHORIZED BY THE TREASURY.

She Will Take a Cargo of Munitions of War to Nuevetas, Cuba—Expected in Jacksonville To-day.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 30.—Instructions were received by the Collector of the Port to-day to grant clearance papers to the Dauntless, with a cargo of munitions of war for Nuevetas, Cuba, and require master, owners, and consigners to make cath required in Sections 4,197, 4,198, and 4,200 Revised Statutes. This oath is the same as required of masters of all vessels with general cargo bound to foreign ports.

In consequence of this authority the owners of both the Dauntless and Commodore are preparing to send heavy cargoes of arms and munitions of war to Cuba.

The clearance of the Dauntless was authorized in the following communication from the Collector of the Port to the owner of he vessel: "Sir—Responding to your application made yesterday of clearance for the steamer Dauntless, I have to inform you that I am authorized by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury to clear said steamer Dauntless in a strictly regular way for the port of Neuvitas."

The Dauntless left Jacksonville Tuesday on a wrecking trip and has not been since heard from, but her owner expects the vessel in port to-morrow morning. The Commodore has been on the ways for some time, but is now ready for sea. All indications point to the loading and departure of these two vessels within the next forty-eight hours. Regular clearance papers will be secured for them under the Secretary's ruling from the Custom House to-morrow.

REFORMS PLANNED FOR CUBA.

Ex-Premier Sagasta Says Weyler Is a Great Obstacle.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—A report of an interview with ex-Premier Sagasta, the leader of the Spanish Liberals, is published in El Liberal, in which Senor Sagasta is represented as saying that Europe is in sympathy with Spain in her maintenance of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, but that Europe also desires to see the establishment of reforms in Cuba. Senor Sagasta further expresses his belief that Premier Canovas only awaits a report from Gen. Weyler that the Pinar del Rio and Havana Provinces are cleared of rebels when he will introduce reforms in Cuba which will virtually be tantamount to autonomy.

The ex-Premier further says that Captain General Weyler himself is the chief obstacle to the pacification of the island, he being impotent to quell the rebellion, and he believes that the insurgents will reappear in the Pinar del Rio Province as soon as the Spanish troops are withdrawn. Señor Sagasta advocates concurrent military and diplomatic action on the part of Spain and the immediate granting of constitutional and tariff reforms in Cuba.

The Imparcial publishes a report of an interview with Señor Canovas, Prime Minister, in which he declares that the Government will not accept any intervention on the part of the United States in Cuba. The Premier also says that the Home Government will not institute any reforms in Cuba until the revolt in that island is limited to the eastern provinces, but reforms will be undertaken in the island of Puerto Rico very shortly.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR BRAZO NOGAL.

The Rebels Driven Off by the Spanish Forces.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—Col. Seguras reports that his command, while reconnoitering near Brazo Nogal, in the Pinar del Rio Province, on the morning of Dec. 25, found a rebel camp and a number of huts occupied by insurgents, and had a brisk skirmish with the rebels. The Spanish force drove the rebels off and continued their reconnaissance. Upon arriving at Cabezada the Spaniards again came upon the insurgents, who occupied advantageous positions, and a hard fight lasting four hours followed. The rebels were eventually dislodged and entirely dispersed, suffering heavy losses under the artillery and musketry fires of the troops. The Spanish lost two privates killed and a lieutenant and sixteen privates wounded. Several others of the Spanish force were bruised but not seriously injured.

Gen. Bosch reports that his command arrived at Bayamo on the 29th with a convoy consisting of 100 carts and a large number of pack mules. During the march to Bayamo the Spaniards experienced a heavy storm and exchanged shots with a band of rebels who refused to engage in battle.

Fifty-seven political suspects, nine cattle thieves, and fifty criminals, classed as "narigos," were sent to the African penal colonies to-day on board a Spanish mail steamer.

The Chamber of Commerce has issued a call for a meeting, to be held on Jan. 4, which the Mayors of all the villages in the vicinity of Havana have been requested to attend. The object of the meeting is to consider plans for the establishment of agricultural zones around Havana and the renewal of the suspended farming operations.

Mr. H. D. Money, member of the United States House of Representatives from Mississippi, and member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, arrived here to-day.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

She Is Perfectly Satisfied with the Course of This Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The recent reports that the Spanish Government was endeavoring to secure the co-operation of the great European powers to prevent, by force if necessary, the intervention of the United States in the Cuban insurrection have no better authority than many other startling rumors that have been industriously circulated during the past few months. There is authority for the statement that the Spanish Government is, generally speaking, entirely satisfied with the attitude of the United States with reference to the Cuban revolt.

The Government at Madrid and Washington understand each other thoroughly, and the firm and dignified position of President Cleveland, not only in preserving a strict neutrality between the contending forces, but in publicly announcing his purpose to do so, furnishes the strongest proof to the Spanish Ministry that the intention of this country is to take no step that could be regarded as unfriendly or tending in any way to embarrass the Spanish Crown. If additional evidence were needed to assure the world that Spain can find no fault with the attitude of the Washington Government, it will be found in the notification which the Madrid Foreign Office has made to the Spanish diplomatic representatives in Great Britain and on the Continent.

Through advices which reached the State Department to-day it is learned that as soon as that portion of the President's recent message to Congress relating to the Cuban situation had been translated, copies were sent to the Spanish Ministers at the various European capitals, with the added statement that the Spanish Government was entirely satisfied with the President's utterances. In these circumstances the reports which convey the impression that Spain is testing the friendship of the European powers with a view to securing their assistance in preventing an anticipated intervention on the part of this Government are pronounced absurd.

Opposition to Gen. Weyler.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Standard to-morrow will publish a dispatch from its Madrid correspondent saying that a strong movement in opposition to Capt. Gen. Weyler is on foot in political and military circles. Gen. Weyler's failure to make any progress in the direction of the suppression of the revolution in Cuba is regarded in Madrid, the correspondent says, as involving his recall at an early day unless he soon meets with striking success.

BRIDEGROOM 103, BRIDE 101.

Wedding of an Aged Couple in a Log Cabin 90 Years Old.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 30.—One thousand relatives and friends gathered at Round House, Ky., to witness the marriage of William Sexton, 103 years old, to Mrs. William Croft, aged 101.

The first Mrs. Sexton died sixty days ago and Mr. Croft died a few days later.

The ceremony to-day was performed in a log house Sexton helped to build ninety years ago, and after the wedding the couple drove away in a carriage eighty-three years old.

The man and woman have known each other from childhood, and the marriage was suggested by their relatives.

FOREMAN STEVENSON OUT.

His Resignation Accepted by the Capitol Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Harry W. Stevenson of Syracuse, who, since the Capitol Commission was established, has acted as general foreman in the construction department, at $3,000 per year, resigned today, his resignation to take effect on Friday.

It is understood that Mr. Stevenson's resignation was brought about by the opposition of the regular Republican organization of Onondaga County, and that his successor will be a Syracuse man.

An effort was made before the election to secure Mr. Stevenson's removal, but nothing came of it then.

Mr. Stevenson's resignation was accepted.

PROBABLY FATALLY BURNED.

Marie Barberi Attempts to Save a Woman from Fire.

Marie Barberi, recently acquitted of murder, attempted, with several others, to save a woman from burning to death last evening. Whether their attempts were successful is yet in doubt, as the victim is hovering between life and death at Gouverneur Hospital.

Mrs. John Hogan, twenty-six years old, lives on the top floor of the four-story tenement at 218 Bowery. The Barberis live on the floor below. While filling a lamp at supper time, last evening, the lamp broke and Mrs. Hogan spilt oil over her clothes. A few moments later, her dress caught fire from the stove, and her screams aroused the neighborhood. The other tenants, including Marie Barberi, rushed to her aid and she was rolled in blankets and the fire extinguished, but not before Mrs. Hogan was seriously burned. She was sent to the hospital immediately after.

A CRISIS IN QUEBEC.

The Bishops Will Denounce the Manitoba Settlement.

MONTREAL, Dec. 30.—It is generally believed by well-informed politicians here that a crisis is near at hand in the political as well as in the religious affairs of the Province of Quebec.

The Bishops of the entire Province will, it is said, on Sunday next issue a maniament forcibly denouncing the Manitoba settlement and threatening disaster to any Catholic member of Parliament who does not protest against it.

The Liberals of the district of Quebec have called a mass meeting to be held in Quebec City Jan. 7 to discuss the position taken by the clergy, and to clearly define their own. Premier Laurier has accepted an invitation to be present, and will be accompanied by his colleagues from this Province.

The Protecteur du Saguenay, a Liberal paper that supported the Laurier-Greenway school arrangement, publishes its regrets and declares henceforth it will support the views held by the Bishops. The paper was threatened with the fate of L'Electeur, which has been proscribed.

J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works in the Dominion Government, said to-day that the Dominion Government would stand by its Manitoba school settlement, even though it was condemned by the Church, as it was the best which could be made. Another attempt to coerce Manitoba, he said, might break up the confederation and lead to a civil war.

Christmas Tree Causes a Fire.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 30.—A fire, which was caused by lighted candles on a Christmas tree, in the home of Mr. H. M. Dickinson to-night, destroyed the entire building and its contents. Mrs. Dickinson and her children and guests, Mr. and Mrs. Addison Smith, had narrow escapes. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

An Iowa Bank Robbed.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 30.—The State Bank at Sully, a small town near Newton, Iowa, was looted by robbers last night. They blew open the safe with dynamite and carried away cash estimated variously at from $5,000 to $15,000. On account of lack of telegraph connections, particulars cannot be obtained to-night.

SOLD HIS HAT AT AUCTION.

The Sale Was to Satisfy a Judgment for $1.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30.—The hat of Alexander Hurst, an attorney, was sold from the steps of the City Hall by Constable Barnett to satisfy a judgment of $1, obtained by a former servant girl of the lawyer.

BROKER YOUNG EXPELLED.

He Was Found Guilty of Fraud on the Stock Exchange.

William Euclid Young, who was, until recently, a member of the stock-broking firm of E. B. Cuthbert & Co., and its representative on the Stock Exchange, was last night expelled from the Exchange by a vote of the Governing Committee.

He was found guilty of fraud in conducting a bogus transaction on the Exchange in connection with Jacob Kirkner.

RICHES MADE HIM CRAZY.

A Convict Loses His Mind After Inheriting a Fortune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Fred L. Wood, a convict in San Quentin Prison, who recently inherited a fortune of $30,000 from the estate of his father, a Chicago millionaire, is insane. He became violent in his cell Monday night, and he had to be forcibly removed to the hospital. It is thought his recent good fortune, together with the constant worry attendant upon his confinement in the penitentiary, is the cause of his insanity.

PRESIDENT LEE RESIGNS.

Made Emeritus President of Washington and Lee.

LEXINGTON, Va., Dec. 30.—Gen. G. W. C. Lee, on account of ill health, has tendered his resignation as President of the Washington and Lee University to the Board of Trustees, and it was accepted, to take effect July 1, 1897. Gen. Lee has been appointed emeritus President for life, he to render such services as his health will permit in the future.

The Board of Trustees, through the university, conferred the degree of D. D. on the Rev. John Chamberlain of New York and LL. D. on C. S. Hamlin of Massachusetts. The Kappa Alpha Fraternity was granted permission to erect a memorial hall on the university campus.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

It Has Replaced Laborers to a Great Extent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Consul Muth sends the State Department an interesting description of a farm in Mecklenburg, where electricity has been made to take the place of laborers in great part.

A turbine drives a dynamo which lights the barns, yards, and dwellings, and furnishes a current of low tension to work pumps, run straw cutter, lathe, grindstone, large hand saw, and thrashing machine. One machinist attends to the entire plant, which experience proves has reduced the expenses of the farm in considerable degree.

TRAIN WRECKED NEAR RALEIGH

Bloodhounds Hunting for Tramps Believed to Have Caused It.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 30.—An incoming freight train on the Seaboard Air Line was wrecked two miles west of here at 1:30 this morning. Four tramps were put off there yesterday, and it is believed they removed a rail.

Bloodhounds arrived late this afternoon from the penitentiary farms, near Weldon, and have been put on the trail of the tramps suspected of having caused the derailing.

The engine and ten cars went over a thirty-foot embankment. The engine was overturned, and Fireman Lewis Overby, colored, was caught beneath and was scalded and burned to death. Engineer John Robinson escaped with a fracture of two ribs. The wrecked train was running on the schedule of a north-bound vestibule train, and it is the belief that it was the purpose of the tramps to wreck the latter.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are fair, colder, with northwesterly winds.

The barometer has fallen rapidly over the St. Lawrence Valley and in the extreme Northwest. It has fallen slowly to the south of the lake region and risen over Lake Superior and the northern portions of the Upper Mississippi Valley. An area of high pressure covers the Southern and Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, but the barometer is highest north of Lake Superior. An area of low pressure is central in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley and a second disturbance is central in Northern Montana. There is a third depression apparently forming over Texas. It is warmer generally over the regions east of the Mississippi and in the Upper Missouri Valley. It is slightly colder over Minnesota and the Dakotas. The weather was generally fair last night in the central valleys and on the Atlantic coast. Local showers are reported on the South Atlantic coast, and from Texas northward to Nebraska. Heavy rainfalls are reported from Northern Texas. The indications are that the weather will be generally fair Thursday from Southern New England southwestward to the Gulf States. The cloudiness will probably increase in the central valleys, with continued warm easterly to southerly winds, probably followed by rain Thursday night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	37	33	35
6 A. M.	38	35	36
9 A. M.	39	37	38
12 M.	40	38	41
4 P. M.	52	39	41
6 P. M.	54	39	40
9 P. M.	53	40	39
12 P. M.	55	38	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Reading House Square.....38½
Weather Bureau.....37
Corresponding date 1895.....45
Corresponding date for last 20 years....33

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 7.

BANK FAILURE AT SELMA

THE COMMERCIAL, A STATE CONCERN, MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT.

It Had Been Aided by New York Institutions, Which Are Secured—Another Suspension at Minneapolis.

SELMA, Ala., Dec. 30.—The Commercial Bank of Selma, a State institution, failed to open its doors this morning, and soon afterward it was announced that it had assigned. The local depositors agreed to an extension, but it is understood that several New York banks which were creditors for large amounts would not agree, and hence the assignment. Gen. R. M. Nelson is President, and A. N. Baker Cashier of the bank. According to the figures given in the Bankers' Encyclopedia for August, 1896, its liabilities then included $300,000 capital stock; $38,256 surplus and undivided profits; $487,372 deposits, and $107,373 re-discounts. Its assets were: Loans and discounts, $668,289; bonds and real estate, $82,110; cash and exchange, $182,827. R. M. Nelson, the President, was also President of the Alabama Loan Company, with an accredited capital of $70,000.

The Commercial Bank of Selma was known by New York bankers to have been in need of aid for several months. Six months ago the officers of the bank made a statement of its affairs to the eight New York banks holding claims against it, and applied for an extension of time.

George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National, and Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange National, were made a committee to consider the matter, and after several meetings reported favorably on the application. The bank's condition was not at that time considered hopeless. Gen. R. M. Nelson, President of the institution, was personally known to several of the New York bankers as a man of wealth and great influence in the South. It seems, however, that the deposits of the Selma institution have rapidly dwindled since that time.

Two months ago the Commercial applied to the New York bankers for a loan. The application was considered by a committee, and upon its report several of the New York banks made the loan. The Third National, instead of coinciding in this action, sent its cashier, Henry Chapin, Jr., to Selma. Since that time the Selma institution's indebtedness to the Third National has been largely reduced, and what remains is secured by ample collateral.

The Selma Bank carried its New York account with the National City Bank. Cashier George D. Meeker declined yesterday to say how much the bank was interested in the failure. "I have received private advices from Selma," said he, "to the effect that the commercial failure is not a bad one, and that the bank will be able to pay its liabilities in full. I know nothing of the circumstances of the failure."

The private reports to the New York bankers indicate that the $300,000 capital of the Commercial was impaired, and that its deposits had shrunk to less than $100,000. The cash on hand at the time of closing its doors is said to have been but $12,000. All the New York banks are well secured. The claim of the American Exchange National is $41,000, secured by collateral and commercial paper. The claim of the Chemical National is $28,000, fully secured.

A FAILURE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

The Bankers' Exchange Bank Closes Its Doors.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 30.—Bank Examiner Kenyon this morning took possession of the Bankers' Exchange Bank, a small institution which had been inconvenienced by a slight run and thought best to suspend before disaster overtook it. Its last statement shows the following: Capital, $30,000; undivided profits, $2,432; loans and discounts, $62,528; cash on hand and due from other banks, $42,460; deposits, $45,700; individual deposits, $27,368; demand certificates of deposit, $3,575.

Judge Jamison to-day considered the application for a receiver for the Northern Trust Company, made by George E. Maxwell, receiver of the Northwestern Land and Building Association, because the trust company refused to pay a demand for $3,750 made at the counter. According to the complaint, the trust company owes $500,000 aside from having in trust large estates which should be protected.

There were a good many rumors of discontent among Scandia Bank depositors that the appointment of John F. Byers as receiver had been made by Judge Belden on the hearing of the petition of Bank Examiner Kenyon.

Judge Andrew Weland was this morning appointed receiver of the Washington Bank.

The small run on the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank which began yesterday subsided early to-day.

AN ATLAS COMPLICATION.

Suit Brought to Prevent the Sale of a Note.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—W. A. Paulsen, who was the principal owner of the Central Trust and Savings Bank, which failed recently, filed a bill in the Circuit Court today to restrain the Atlas National Bank from disposing of a note for $30,000, made by him to the bank, and to restrain President Grannis and Charles B. Farwell, a Director and ex-United States Senator, from disposing of their own property, so that Paulsen cannot collect any of the damages he may be awarded at the trial of his suit for $250,000 against the bank, Grannis, and Farwell in connection with the $30,000 note, and the closing of Paulsen's bank by the failure of the Atlas to clear for it.

In his bill Paulsen sets up the liquidation of the Atlas Bank now in progress, and states his belief that, notwithstanding all the depositors are being paid in full, it is hopelessly insolvent, and will not pay its depositors from its own funds. He also alleges that the Atlas Bank still holds him as indorser on the thirty-thousand-dollar note, although the courts have held it to be fraudulent, and also unlawfully withholds $40,000 of collateral bonds belonging to him.

Greater New York.

The Brooklyn Eagle Almanac for 1897 covers the entire Greater New York district, with colored maps and street directories. For sale by all newsdealers. Price 25 cents.—Adv.

IRON AND STEEL ELEMENTS

METHODS OF DETERMINING THEM DESCRIBED.

Address of President Charles B. Dudley at the Meeting of the American Chemical Society in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—At the meeting of the American Chemical Society here a paper was read to-day by Charles B. Dudley, President of the association, on "Some Present Possibilities in the Analysis of Iron and Steel." President Dudley said, in part:

"To the analytical chemist there are few substances in nature more interesting than a piece of pig iron, few substances which have received more study, and few which present chemical problems more difficult of solution. It is perhaps not too much to say, if we take into account the work done in connection with blast furnaces with steel work and in connection with commercial transactions, that one-third or possibly one-half of all chemical work done to-day is in connection with the iron and steel industry. Furthermore, the complexity of pig iron is very great, and consequently the analytical problems presented are very far from being easy of solution. Not less than twenty of the chemical elements have been found in pig iron itself, while not less than fifteen more have been alloyed with iron or steel in some of their forms. So that it is evident that the chemist who expects to obtain success in analysis of iron and steel must be pretty well equipped with a knowledge of a good share of the processes and methods known to mineral chemistry.

"The special question which we shall ask ourselves in connection with this subject is, What is the present condition of the analytical methods for the determination of the five substances, carbon, phosphorous, silicon, sulphur, and manganese, considering these methods in regard to accuracy and speed?

The method for the determination of total carbon by combustion in oxygen gas, it is perhaps safe to say, is in a very satisfactory condition both as to accuracy and speed. Obviously the best test of the accuracy of a method is the recovery of a known amount of any substance added to the material to be analyzed. But this being clearly impossible in the case of carbon in iron and steel, we are forced to consider the accuracy of the method by comparing the work of different chemists when these chemists use different methods, it being remembered that the errors of one method would probably not occur with other methods which differ entirely in principle and in manipulation.

Determining the Carbon.

Three different chemists in different parts of the world, and at different times, working on the same three samples of steel, and each using different methods, have obtained the same results within one-hundredth of 1 per cent. of total carbon. The methods were so widely different in manipulation and in principle that it would seem almost incredible that they could contain the same source of error. And it, perhaps, is not too much to say that the combustion method for the determination of total carbon stands in the front rank of successful analytical methods. The speed of the method as it is worked in the best laboratories is quite considerable. It is quite possible for one chemist with two furnaces to make from fourteen to sixteen combustions a day. Also, starting with everything cold, two closely agreeing determinations of the same sample can readily be made in two and one-half hours.

Turning now to combined carbon and graphite, we do not find the condition of affairs so satisfactory. Apparently the amount of combined carbon and the amount of graphite which we obtain in any sample of pig or cast iron is a function of the kind of acid used in dissolving the metal. If hydro-chloric or sulphuric acid is used, we get the combined carbon of those carbides, which are soluble in these acids, but do not get the combined carbon of these carbides, which are insoluble in these acids. If nitric acid is used, we get the graphite fairly accurately, but also get the combined carbon of carbides that we really don't care so much about. It is obvious that more work is needed on this subject, or at least an agreement as to what we really want to know—namely, whether the total combined carbon, or only the carbon which is combined with iron and manganese.

The Color Test.

The color test for determining carbon is fairly satisfactory for use in the steel works, but it is hazardous to use it when contracts are involved. There are so many variables entering into the determination of carbon, by means of the color test, that it is probably safe to say that the best that can be expected is not closer than three or four hundredths of 1 per cent. A chemist of wide experience has enumerated twenty-four precautions that must be observed in order to secure even approximate results with the color test. Steel makers should recognize the limits of the color test, and should not use it or allow it to be used where contracts are involved.

The present condition of the mthods for determining phosphorous in iron and steel may be said to be fairly satisfactory, provided we are willing to take time enough to do the work. This has been abundantly proved by the close agreement of the results obtained by the Sub-Committee on Methods of the International Committee on Standards for the Analysis of Iron and Steel. This committee consisted of five chemists, each of whom analyzed five samples of steel for phosphorous, each choosing his own method, and the widest discrepancy on any one of the samples was nine-thousandths of 1 per cent. But the methods used were long and laborious. By the most rapid of them a result could not be obtained in less than a day, and some of them would require two days or more.

Within the last ten or fifteen years very much study has been put on the development of rapid methods for the determination of phosphorus in steel. A recent symposium of chemists on some samples shows some very interesting data in regard to the accuracy and speed of methods for determining phosphorus. Some twenty-three different chemists analyzed the same two samples of steel, using twenty-seven different methods, and thirty-six different results were sent in, some chemists using more than one method. Of these some twelve methods might be regarded as rapid, that is, gave a result in two hours or less. Eleven were what might be regarded as slow, requiring more than two hours, but getting a result the same day; and thirteen might be regarded as very slow, that is, would not give a result until the second day or later.

The results obtained by these methods how that rapid methods are almost as accurate as slow, or very slow methods. The maximum difference between the highest and lowest result by the rapid methods was fifteen thousandths of 1 per cent., and by the very slow methods seven thousandths of 1 per cent. It should be mentioned that by some of the rapid methods employed, a single determination of phosphorus in steel may be made in forty-five minutes, and one operator can readily make twenty determinations in a day.

Manganese in Iron and Steel.

The determination of manganese in iron and steel took a decided step forward some years ago when Ford published his method of separating manganese from iron, which consists, as is well known, in adding chloride of potash to nitric acid solution with the consequent separation of oxide of manganese, this oxide being now commonly determined by the modification suggested by Williams, namely, by the action of this oxide on a ferrous sulphate or oxalic acid. The rapidity of manganese determination is very great. A single result may be obtained in forty minutes, and two in an hour, while one operator can turn out readily twenty to twenty-five determinations in a day. The accuracy of the method seems satisfactory where the amount of manganese does not exceed three quarters of one per cent. For larger percentages the method is undoubtedly more or less erroneous, and some further work is needed on this subject.

The determination of silicon in iron and steel can hardly be regarded as in a perfectly satisfactory condition. The method which consists in dehydrating the silica by heat is quite slow. If sulphuric acid is used, hess are apt to dehydrate there are quite considerable difficulties due either to failure to sufficiently dehydrate or to overheating, resulting in formation of insoluble iron salts. Some positive experiments seem to show that where sulphuric acid and heat are used the silica is not completely dehydrated, but only sufficiently so so that if filtered at once fairly accurate results will be obtained. If after dilution the solution is allowed to stand for several hours the silica goes into solution again and is lost. A couple of determinations may be made with proper care and skill with a reasonable degree of accuracy in a couple of hours, but the method does not lend itself well to a large output in a day.

To Discover the Sulphur.

The methods most in use for determining sulphur in iron and steel are hardly in a satisfactory condition. The studies of Phillips seem to show quite clearly that when working on pig or cast iron, and using the evolution method, some of the sulphur is lost in gaseous form. This has not yet been proved in regard to steel, consequently the evolution method is still much used for steel, leaving the oxidation method as the only one practicable to pig and cast iron. Some recent studies of Blair, not yet published, seem to indicate that by this method even all the sulphur is not obtained in some pig iron. With at hand two sets of evolution apparatus, two determinations may be made in two hours, and with four sets one operator can make twelve determinations in a day. By the oxidation method two determinations require about five hours, while with sufficient borings ahead, one operator can get from ten to twelve results in a day.

It is clearly evident that an enormous amount of work remains to be done in connection with methods for analysis of iron and steel. We have only touched on the methods of determination of five of the fifteen or twenty constituents occurring in iron or steel, and find the methods for determining these more or less imperfect and needing more work. What will be our condition as chemists if, as seems probable, nickel, chromium, aluminium, tungsten, and the gases—oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen—either free or combined, within the next few years come into prominence as constituents of iron and steel and are made elements in commercial contracts?

Still further—thus far our methods are concerned almost entirely with the total amount of the various constituents we are determining. We know very little about the compounds of the various constituents occurring in iron and steel with the metal or with each other. Is the phosphorus present as phosphide or phosphate, or both? Do the various carbides which are revealed by the microscope, and which are believed to be closely dependent upon the heat treatment which steel receives, and which are so intimately related to the value if the metals differ from each other in amount of carbon contained or in crystalline form? Who will be the first to isolate any of these carbides? Who will first give us a practicable, accurate, and sufficiently rapid method for determining oxides in steel? Who will first completely investigate the relation between the chemistry and chilling properties of cast iron? And who will first give us a study on the form in which nitrogen occurs in this metal, and a sufficiently rapid and accurate method for its determination? Truly, the harvest for chemical work before us in connection with iron and steel is bounteous. Will the laborers be forthcoming to gather the harvest?

NEW ROAD IN THE NORTHWEST.

Prospect That the Kootehay District May Be Opened.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Canadian Minister of Railways and Canals Andrew G. Blair, Lieut. Col. Domville, M. P., and J. E. W. Currier are at the Auditorium Hotel, registered from Ottawa, Ontario. They are returning from a five weeks' trip of investigation in the Slocan Lake and Kootehay district of British Columbia. The policy of the Government in presenting the matter of funding a new railway to open up the resources of the great mining valleys of the Kootehay will be greatly dependent upon the report Minister Blair will make.

"The people demand a new railroad the Crow's Nest pass of the Rockies to afford an outlet to that great valley country, so rich in minerals, coal, gold, silver, lead, copper, and iron. I don't think that Parliament will ever grant the money to any monopoly in this case," said the Colonel.

"Without being hostile to the Canadian Pacific, I may say I am in favor of the government owning the proposed road, or at least, exercising a direct supervision over it. If the Canadian Pacific is permitted to make the extension, then all hope of branches and feeders with the United States railways will be cut off. I predict that within a few years, when the necessary roads shall have been built to Vancouver, Spokane, and across Canada to Winnipeg, and to the terminals of the United States roads, there will be 1,000,000 people in theU valley.

"I can almost predict that Parliament will unanimously favor the construction of the proposed road, and that the Government will, for the best interests of all, exercise a direct control over the new branch."

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY REFORM.

Expenses Will Be Reduced—Needy Students Will Suffer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Radical reforms intended to retrench expenses will be instituted by the University of Chicago Faculty at the beginning of the New Year. Needy students, who are compelled to work their way through College, will be affected to a large extent by this new policy.

President Harper has announced a deficiency of some $48,000 in actual running expenses. Heretofore undergraduates, numbering approximately 100, had to be employed in one way or other. They have worked in the general and departmental libraries, have performed work for the examiner's office, and in other directions.

To the university, this system has meant an outlay of $4,000 every quarter. This is to be cut in half. The force of student workers is to be reduced to sixty or thereabouts, and in addition each undergraduate performing duties in this way will be required to pay in cash at the time of entrance a sum of about $10.

It is also reported that the officials intend withholding one or more fellowships in various departments, which they have formerly been free to bestow.

STABBED HIS PLAYMATE.

A Fatal Accident Results from the Careless Use of a Knife.

John Gaynor, sixteen years old, a clerk, of 2,208 Second Avenue, while playing with his friend, John Summers, sixteen years old, of 2,209 Second Avenue, last night, was accidentally stabbed to the heart by Summers, and died almost immediately.

Burglars Again at Larchmont.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Some energetic measures will be taken to restrain the burglars who seem to be making a systematic raid on Larchmont Manor. Yesterday morning burglars entered the houses of Roger Lauson, and Mrs. Martha Lauson, his mother, which stand together, and stole plate, clothing, and other things valued at several hundred dollars.

Platt Not Going to Albany.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30.—An Albany special to the Courier says that Thomas C. Platt has sent word that he will not attend the inauguration of Gov. Black, and has released the rooms he had engaged.

The Fair Estate Claimant Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 30.—Mrs. Nettie R. Craven, the claimant to a large portion of the estate of the late Senator Fair, is seriously ill. It is said that her malady is such that she may die at any time.

Choate Movement in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30.—A mass meeting has been called for next Saturday night in the interest of Joseph H. Choate for United States Senator.

HARVARD A SURE WINNER

COMPETITORS OUTCLASSED IN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS.

Yale Players in Second Place—Yesterday's Play Was Marked with a Variety of Openings—Programme for To-day's Game.

There was a refreshing variety of openings in the games of the intercollegiate chess tournament at the Columbia Grammar School yesterday.

At table No. 1, Parker of Columbia opened with pawn to queen's fourth, but Seymour of Princeton replied with the Dutch game, pawn to king bishop's fourth. Lehlbach of Yale, at table No. 2, opened with pawn to king's fourth, but Ryder of Harvard answered with pawn to queen's fourth, offering the centre counter gambit. At the third table, Price of Columbia played a Ruy Lopez, but continued it along unconventional and unsound lines. Young of Princeon, at table No. 4, having the attack for the first time, opened with a Scotch Gambit against Southard of Harvard.

The game at table No. 4 was the shortest yet played. Southard obtained a winning position in the opening and announced forced mate in three moves, on his nineteenth move. Young, as was demonstrated afterward, overlooked a continuation that might have given promise of a draw.

Price of Columbia fell before Murdoch of Yale after a hard-fought contest of shifting fortune. Both players had winning positions at different stages of the game, and Price finally lost when he had a draw in hand and a victory in sight.

Ryder and Lehlbach played a fairly good game, although the latter seemed too wary of suspected traps, and failed to play with vigor. In the end game Ryder secured a winning position and scored his third consecutive victory.

Parker of Columbia lost his third straight game, this time at the hands of Seymour of Princeton. Seymour played very carefully throughout, and obtained a winning position in the end game. Parker, at one time, might have secured a draw, but his play lacks enterprise, and he leaves all initiative in the hands of his opponent. The game was adjudicated by Eugene Delmar in Black's favor.

Harvard's team has played fine chess, and is clearly a class ahead of any other team in the tourney. Of the two players, Ryder is a trifle more daring, but Southard is probably safer. Each has won three straights, although playing Blacks. For remaining games, they have the attack, and should win two out of three. The cup is already practically won by Harvard. Yale seems likely to keep in second place. The scores follow:

TEAM SCORE.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Harvard	6	0	Columbia	1	5
Princeton	2	4	Yale	3	3

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

	Won.		Won.
Parker, (C.)	1	Murdoch, (Y.)	2
Price, (C.)	1	Lehlbach, (Y.)	1
Ryder, (H.)	3	Seymour, (P.)	2
Southard, (H.)	3	Young, (P.)	0

The players will meet in the following order to-day: Southard, H., vs. Parker, C.; Ryder, H., vs. Price, C.; Young, P., vs. Lehlbach, Y.; Seymour, P., vs. Murdoch, Y.

Dr. John Franklin Jameson, Professor of History at Brown University, and a member of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, and Mrs. Jameson, visited the rooms of the tourney yesterday afternoon and looked over the games.

Harry N. Pillsbury, also dropped in and declared, that of the two games then playing by Price and Parker of Columbia, Price should win and Parker draw; but both failed to make good the prediction.

ANTHROPOLOGISTS MEET.

Discuss Thought Processes, Growth, and Effect of Environment.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, Section H, devoted to anthropology, met in Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, yesterday morning. The morning meeting was taken up with a general discussion of the scope and province of anthropology. Miss Fletcher of Washington presided, and there were present W. J. McGee of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington; Dr. Franz Boas of Columbia University, Dr. D. J. Brinton of the University of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Wilson of the Smithsonian Institution.

At the afternoon session Dr. Brinton talked interestingly about the difference in the thought processes of civilized and uncivilized men. The latter, he said, reasoned from unrealities. Prof. McGee said that among English-speaking people the mode of thought was based to a great extent on the letters of the English language, the mind thinking the letters and making words of them.

Prof. W. Z. Ripley of Columbia University had for a subject "The Influence of Environment on the Color of the Hair and Eyes." He did not, as the subject might suggest, tell how and where to live to get hair and eyes to suit the fancy. He brought out the fact that the colors are generally light in Northern Europe, and dark in the south countries, and called attention to the other fact that there are many exceptions to the rule. He showed colored maps, setting forth these conditions; the maps, he said, being made after an examination of eight or nine million children. In the exceptional places, he said, there is an increase of blondness as the people's living places go up the mountains. Of the exceptions no explanation yet found is adequate.

Dr. Franz Boas of Columbia, in a talk on growth, made some statements that are of interest to parents. The growth of a child, he said, proceeds approximately from the fifth year. Then most children begin to grow rapidly. They keep up the pace for three years. Then there is a period of rest followed by speedy growth until the limit is reached.

Prof. Wilson called attention to a statement recently made at the British Museum to the effect that the children of tall parents are generally shorter than the parents, and that the offspring of short parents are apt to be taller than their parents. The average height, he said is 5 feet 8½ inches, and there is a tendency to keep close to that.

The section adjourned late in the afternoon and will meet again at the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Detroit, the third week of August. The American Folk-Lore Society, most of whose members are in Section H, dined at the Arena last night.

CORONER'S JURY HELD WRIGHT.

Colored Porter Charged with the Death of Ellen Keating.

Coroner Nason of Brooklyn held an inquest last night, to fix the responsibility for the death of Ellen Keating, who was run over by an engine on the Kings County Elevated Railroad at Montauk Avenue Christmas morning. Her death is charged to be due to Albert A. Wright, a colored porter at the station. The charges are that Wright attempted to take liberties with the girl, and that in trying to get away from him she jumped onto the track.

Many witnesses were examined at the inquest. Wright was put upon the stand, but refused to say anything. The verdict of the jury was that the girl came to her death from shock and hemorrhage, consequent upon being run over, and that Wright was responsible. Wright was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Secretary Lamont's Visit.

Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, arrived in this city yesterday morning and went, as usual, to the Hoffman House. The Secretary surprised the members of the hotel staff by inscribing his name in full upon the register, an act, it was said, quite unprecedented on his part. He remained about the hotel for several hours, but disappeared early in the afternoon, and it was said that he had returned to Washington.

MORE RAILROADS IN CHICAGO.

Eastern Capitalists to Measure Swords with the Yerkes Monopolists.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—A syndicate, in which J. Pierpont Morgan is the controlling force, is said to be backing the Love Traction Company, controlling the General Electric Street Railway Company of Chicago, which has come into this city as an opponent of the Yerkes-Wheeler syndicate, which practically monopolizes the field here. Besides the franchise of the General Electric, the Eastern capitalists are reaching out for franchises which, if granted, will give them a network of lines on the north and west divisions of Chicago, which will be as formidable, if not more so, than that owned by the present monopolists.

The Chicago Electric Company, which announced its North Side route from Evanston to the Court House, is a part of the new scheme. On the West Side a network of lines is projected under the name Chicago and Worth Street Railway Company. This will spread over the leading southwest streets, and take in the suburbs as far as Blue Island. Frontage consents have been secured, and the franchise is now ready for the Council. Another link in the chain reaches from the heart of the city through west side and northwest side streets, tapping thickly settled districts and reaching Jefferson and other suburbs.

In financial and street car circles it is recognized that the combination of capital now seeking an entrance into the Chicago street car field is the strongest force that the Yerkes-Wheeler Street Car Trust has ever been called on to measure swords with. It looks like a Titanic struggle of financial giants before the end is reached.

Behind the Love Traction Company are said to be J. Pierpont Morgan of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. and Gen. A. L. Dodge, the New York and Boston capitalists; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank of New York; H. Walter Webb, representing the Vanderbilt interests and Third Vice President of the New York Central Railway; Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank of New York; S. Endicott Peabody of Boston, Samuel Carr of Boston, and G. W. McNulty of New York.

General Manager Albert G. Wheeler of the Love Traction Company is expected in the city on Friday.

Mr. Wheeler's mission is to take immediate steps toward beginning construction on the main trunk line of the General Electric Company, from Jackson Street southward. The erection of a viaduct over the steam railway tracks in Dearborn Street and the building of a power plant will be the first work done, and track laying is to begin in the early Spring.

GUARDED BY HER LITTLE DOG.

A Dead Woman Found in a Tenement House at Chelsea, Mass.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The body of Mrs. E. H. Higgins was found in her neglected tenement, 102 Williams Street, Chelsea, about noon to-day, amid indications of distress. The woman had probably been dead a week, and had died alone. The police do not suspect foul play, but say that death was probably due to natural causes.

Mrs. Higgins's husband is a steward on board the coal steamer Shawmut. He sailed about three weeks ago, and is now at Galveston, Texas. Mrs. Higgins occupied the upper tenement in the house. During the absence of her husband she had no company, so far as known. Although the neighbors say that Mrs. Higgins recently abandoned the use of liquor, the police this morning found several empty bottles labeled "Jamaica Ginger" about her rooms, and it may be that the excessive use of that caused her death.

The body was found by an insurance company's collector. He had an account with the Higgins family, and lately had not been able to rouse any one in response to his calls at the door. So when he called again this morning he determined to learn if the woman were inside the house, and went around the back way and, opening the blinds, saw her lying on the floor. He at once notified the police, who broke in the door of the apartment. In the room with the dead woman was a small black-and-tan dog, fearfully attenuated and hardly able to stand because of weakness from hunger. Despite its pitiable plight, the poor dog endeavored to guard the body of its dead mistress, barking feebly at the officers.

RICH STRIKE AT CRIPPLE CREEK

A Fine Vein of Ore Discovered—The Tom Boy Deal Off.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 30.—The richest discovery of gold ever made on Gold Hill, in the Cripple Creek district, has been made on the Gold King claim of the Alliance Company.

"The lessees, at a depth of only eight feet from the surface, uncovered a vein of mineral four feet wide, with a pay streak of two feet, the latter composed of crystallized and porphyritic quartz literally alive with free gold. A mill run of the ore has not yet been possible, but a dozen assays have been made, the highest of which is $41,286, and the lowest $138 to the ton.

The remaining feet of the vein is of a low grade quality, and will probably not run over $30.

The Mountain Chief Mine, an extension of the famous Tom Boy mining vein, near Tulluride, has been sold to an English syndicate, headed by H. Brantnober, for $100,000. A cash payment of $15,000 was made to-day, and the remainder is to be paid before the expiration of sixty days.

It is stated on excellent authority that the sale of the Tom Boy Mine to English capitalists for $2,500,000, which has been pending for two months, has been declared off. The experts who made an examination of the mine are in the city, and the Englishmen have returned to New York. The investors wanted the property for $2,000,000, but the winzes recently sunk on the vein to prove its richness showed up so much better than was expected that the owners did not feel justified in making the reduction asked for.

THE MISSIONARY MUST PAY.

A Verdict of $45,000 for Frightening a Woman.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—A jury to-day decided that the Rev. Thomas Craven, missionary and financier, must pay Mrs. Emma Braun $45,000 for injuries to her nervous system, which were the direct sequence of a shock sustained from violent acts committed in her presence by the preacher.

Mrs. Braun was a subtenant of Mrs. Julia Soper, who occupied a house in Evanston owned by Craven. Trouble concerning rent resulted in a lawsuit, which was won by Mrs. Soper. The Rev. Mr. Craven determined upon eviction, and was bringing Constables and writs to the house on the day of the Braun difficulty.

The woman was the only one in the house on Craven's arrival, and, it is claimed, that in dealing with her he allowed his temper free vent, even to the extent of insult, and threatened blows. Mrs. Braun stated on the witness stand that her condition ever since that day has been one of nervous prostration.

The Rev. Thomas Craven is wealthy, the result of shrewd real estate deals and extensive building contracts. Difficulties between him and his tenants are frequent.

Fearful of a Lynching.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—The jail at Salem, Ind., in which are confined Police Detective John Sexton, Assistant Jailer John Brown, and Richard Land, all of Louisville, who, while in search of an escaped prisoner, shot John Rippey, an innocent man, is being guarded on account of the mutterings of the angry populace. Gov. Matthews came down from Indianapolis to see that order was preserved. The Grand Jury is investigating the case.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE MODERN SCHOOLROOM.

Animated and Thorough Discussion of the Subject at the Historical Association's Meeting—Definitions of the Term.

The American Historical Association resumed its sessions yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock, in Room 34, Hamilton Hall. There was a large attendance, and the greatest interest was manifested. In the absence of the President, Dr. Storrs, Prof. Justin Winsor of Harvard University took the chair. He read a memorial presented by the Massachusetts Historical Society, the oldest organization of its kind in the United States, to Congress, praying that adequate provision be made for the renewal of the frigate Constitution, and that after being renewed the famous ship be fitted up as a Naval Museum and permanently placed in the docks at Washington. The memorial was referred to the Council of the association, with a recommendation for concurrence in the petition.

Prof. J. W. Burgess read the first paper of the session on "Political Science and History." He defined the meaning of the two terms, and emphasized their importance as separate and relative studies.

General Discussion.

Animated discussion followed this paper, led by Prof. H. Morse Stephens of Cornell University, an Oxford graduate, who came to this country two years ago. He declared that Prof. Burgess had been the first to give him a definition of History and Political Science, but regretted that the study of political science superseded that of history. President M. E. Gates of Amherst College followed with a few remarks dissenting from the opinion of his predecessor. Prof. Simeon E. Baldwin of Yale University also took part in the discussion of Prof. Burgess's paper.

The next paper was read by Prof. E. G. Bourne of Yale on the "Use of History by the Framers of the Constitution," describing the help rendered the authors of the Constitution by the history of the world's experience and making special reference to the aid given by Madison through his almost perfect knowledge of the history of federation.

This paper was briefly discussed by Prof. Herbert Friedenwald of the University of Pennsylvania, who added a few remarks on the Articles of Federation.

The last paper of the session was read by Gen. J. G. Wilson on "The Capture of Fort Royal and Its First Governor." The General recited some observations taken by him last Summer in connection with this subject during his visit to Nova Scotia.

The reading of the fourth paper was postponed until the evening session on account of lack of time.

Breakfast at the Windsor.

Immediately after the adjournment, the members and guests repaired to the Windsor Hotel, where an elaborate breakfast was served, covers having been provided for 125.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs made the first speech after the covers were removed, during the course of which he said that it afforded him great pleasure to notice the constant advance in the study of history in America. He then called upon Mr. Edward F. De Lancey, Secretary of the New York Historical Society, who responded with an appeal for a deeper historical feeling, and deplored the fact that there was so far no correct history of the City and State of New York published. Other speeches followed by Prof. Justin Winsor, Dr. Edward Eggleston, President M. E. Gates, and Prof. H. Morse Stephens.

At a meeting of the Guarantors of the American Historical Review, Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia College was elected editor for a term of six years.

Evening Session.

The evening session of the association was held in Room 23, Hamilton Hall, Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale University in the chair.

The postponed paper of Prof. Arthur L. Cross, Associate in Colonial History at Harvard University, on "Schemes for Episcopal Control in the Colonies," was first read. Prof. Cross dealt with the effort to establish the authority of the Bishop of London, the attempts to introduce a native episcopate and the results which these efforts produced in later colonial history. He drew the conclusion that these projects of seeking to impose Bishops upon the colonies had a very marked effect in precipitating the separation from the mother country; for although owing to the cautiousness of the home Government the introduction of an Anglican episcopate was not one of the final specific causes which produced the revolution, the apprehension that such a danger existed was a potent factor in shaping the events which led to that consummation.

A conference on the teaching of history followed, led by the remarks of Prof. H. B. Adams of Johns Hopkins University. He described the popular methods of teaching as observed by him in the Summer schools of England on his visit there. The Professor spoke of the National Home Reading Union, which embraces many thousands who are working under the intelligent guidance of Oxford and Cambridge tutors, who direct historical reading courses.

Politics the Vital Current.

Prof. Adams went into a defense of Freeman's theory that "History is past politics and present history." Not all history is past politics, but the most vital current of the world's life is political. A plea was made for the study and teaching of general history before specializing in American or local history. After all, the chief thing is to awaken interest in the students' minds and to persuade them that history is the grandest study in the world. The best definition of history is that of the German professor, Droysen, who calls it "The self-knowledge of mankind."

Futher remarks were made on the subject by Prof. E. Emerton of Harvard, Prof. Charles M. Andrews of Bryn Mawr, Penn., and Prof. J. B. MacMaster of the University of Pennsylvania.

Button Curios at Auction.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Your coat button is a democratic thing in these days; il s'inaustrialise. "Not worth a button" is a phrase, and just about expresses the intrinsic value of the modern adjunct. But in the days of our grandfathers, and in the older time before them, there was artistry in buttons; they meant something in a tailor's bill, and they mean, in the case of such a comprehensive collection as was sold at the Paris Hotel des Ventes the other afternoon a pretty liberal opening of the pursestrings on the part of collectors.

There is the making of a brilliant chapter in the history of clothes to be found in the carefully compiled and illustrated catalogue of this remarkable auction. Therein appear buttons of copper, of ivory, and of glass paste. There are silver filigree buttons, enriched with pearls after the Italian fashion, side by side with the embroidered silk varieties which were once prescribed for coats by a sumptuary edict of that sumptuous monarch, the Roi Soleil. These are Dutch steel buttons in repoussé work; Montgolfier buttons, Necker buttons, Buffon buttons—these last exhibiting under thinnest crystal the brilliant plumage of the colibri or the toucan. Specimens are to be had of the useful looking glass button, once so much in favor with unscrupulous écarté players. Buttons containing miniatures, engravings, silhouette portraits; buttons in Sèvres and Dresden; buttons political, buttons revolutionary, buttons galants, enframing a representation of the fall of the Bastile, or of an idyl by Eisen—all these, and half a hundred other varieties, were forthcoming at a function the like of which has never occurred before.

Mrs. Beecher More Comfortable.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher was this afternoon reported more comfortable, and it is believed there is now a fair hope of her recovery.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Houses at Austin, Nevada, Sioux City, and Elsewhere in Trouble.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 30.—G. A. Bahn, Austin's leading jeweler, made an assignment this morning with preferences to the abount of $30,000, of which $6,000 is due Eastern creditors, and the balance is distributed here, three National banks being caught for some $10,000. The Eastern creditors are secured by real estate to the full amount.

NEVADA, Mo., Dec. 30.—The James-Jessie Commission Company closed its exchange here to-day because of the failure of a commission firm at Chicago yesterday.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 30.—Moore & Dilger, local dry goods dealers, failed today. The assets will cover all claims. The failure was due to a quarrel between the partners.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 30.—Suit was begun in the Circuit Court here to-day to foreclose on a trust deed given by the Rockford Woolen Mills Company in 1886 to secure the payment of $20,000 worth of bonds, which were realized on at that time. The bonds and interest are due and unpaid, and it is alleged that the security is insufficient in the bill. The Second National Bank, which failed, held over $12,000 of the bonds.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 30.—James C. Lee of Gouverneur, N. Y., proprietor of the Edgewood House, at Star Lake, has made a general assignment to Ross C. Scott of Watertown for the benefit of creditors. The amount of the liabilities is not announced, but will be heavy.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE DEAD.

He Was the Head of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Montreal.

MONTREAL, Dec. 30.—Archbishop Fabre, the head of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Montreal, died to-night of cancer of the liver.

Edouard Charles Fabre was born in Montreal, Feb. 28, 1827. His father was Edouard Raymond Fabre, who married Miss Luce Perrault. The son showed marked signs of a genial, mild, and pious disposition from his earliest childhood. When nine years old he was placed in St. Hyacinthe College, and in 1843 left college to pursue his studies in Paris.

His connections there gave him an opportunity to mix with the fashionable world, and his manners and temperament made him a favorite, but his eyes were already turned toward the Church. Obtaining his father's consent, he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Ivry, in 1844, where he had for confrères "Father Hyacinthe," Cardinal Lavigerie, and other men who afterward became famous.

After a trip through Italy he returned to Montreal, and in 1850 was ordained a priest. His first mission was at Sorel, where the office of Vicar was given him. In 1852 he became parish priest of Pointe Claire, and was called back to the city two years later and made a Canon of the cathedral by Bishop Bourget. In this position he was called to all parts of the country to preach "retreats" in colleges and other educational establishments, and thus became widely known.

It was to students and young men of education that most of his time was devoted, and to such he became greatly endeared. In 1869, Canon Fabre went back to Rome to attend the Vatican Council, and shortly after his return was appointed as coadjutor of Bishop Bourget and consecrated in the Jesuits' Church, in 1873. In 1876 he became Bishop of Montreal.

BIG REWARD FOR WRECKERS.

Ten Thousand Dollars for the Men Who Caused the Cahaba Disaster.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 30.—The Southern Railway and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad joined to-day in an offer of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who caused the collapse of the bridge over the Cahaba River Sunday morning, with the loss of twenty-two human lives. This is the largest reward of the kind ever offered in Alabama, and is expected to insure diligent search for the wreckers.

It was learned to-day that Gov. Joseph F. Johnston was on the Southern Railway train bound for Selma. This train was scheduled to meet the ill-fated Birmingham Mineral train the other side of the collapsed bridge, but that morning it happened to be a half hour late, and the meeting point was shifted to this side of the bridge, and consequently Gov. Johnston's train did not strike the bridge first. Had it done so, Alabama might have lost a Governor. His train is that which the wreckers are supposed to have been after, as it carried more passengers and money.

The casualties following the wreck are piling on one another. To-day Buford Phillips, one of the wrecking gang, was fatally injured by a rope attached to hoisting machinery, which broke and, catching him in its coils, threw him forty feet.

To-night Joshua Stewart, father of Start Stewart, the negro fireman on the wrecked train, was killed in an altercation with two policemen.

Last night a Southern Railroad passenger train was fired into by unknown parties at Little Warrior. No one was hurt, and the shooter escaped.

Last night an East Lake electric motor car was wrecked at the city limits and several passengers were hurt.

STEEL RAIL PRICES.

The Recent Reduction in the East Causes Increased Buying.

At an informal conference of steel manufacturers in Philadelphia last week, which was attended by representatives of New York firms, it was ascertained that negotiations were under way for several large lots of steel rails to be delivered in 1897. The recent drop in the price to $25 a ton at the mill for next year's delivery has stimulated buying to a moderate extent. Some of the railroad companies which contemplate buying new steel rails are holding off for still lower prices. The reduced price of $25 at the mill makes standard sections $26 per ton for tide-water deliveries.

In the West there is practically no business reported in steel rails, and the quoted price in Chicago remains at $29 per ton, with some talk of a reduction after the first of the year. Many Western buyers have expressed the opinion that the margin between the raw material and the finished product is altogether too great. Some sales have lately been made of old rails. In the New York market old steel rails, fit to relay, standard sections, are quoted at $19 and $22 a ton, New York Harbor delivery. Other old steel rails can be bought for from $10.50 to $11.50 a ton, and old iron rails ar quoted at $12.50 and $13 a ton, with very few sales.

Steel men are looking forward to the making of some large contracts for street railway extensions in this city and vicinity soon after the 1st of January.

Truth About the Motors.

From The London Truth.

The day on which the law allowed motor carriages to use the public roads was, we were told by the press, to mark an epoch, and much ink was wasted in describing the thousands of these carriages that would at once fill the public thoroughfares. I saw on that epoch-making day a file of the most ramshackle conveyances, either emitting smoke or stink, pass over Westminster Bridge under the guidance of Mr. Lawson, who has since asked the public to give him and his friends three millions for some patents in connection with them. I have since then seen one motor omnibus stuck fast in Whitehall, and two engines drawing trucks very slowly. When are we to have motor omnibuses, motor carriages, and motor cabs? I had imagined, in my ignorant credulity, that they were impatiently panting to issue from their coachhouses on the day the law gave them a right of way.

HAVILAND'S ACADEMY RIDE.

Annual Christmas Tree Exhibition—Rough Riding Club Appears.

The ninth annual Christmas tree ride was given at Haviland's Academy last night. Hundreds of persons were unable to gain admission to the hall, every seat having been taken by 8 o'clock.

The programme consisted of class and high school riding and games, participated in by pupils.

The grand entree was led by Baron Paul Vietinghof. The high school work of Centennial, the blue ribbon, owned and ridden in high school by her owner, was especially applauded.

The most notable feature of the programme was the tent-pegging contest by members of the Rough Riding Club of New York. This club, a new organization, under the direction of Capt. Rawson Turner, late of the British Army, made its first public appearance. Clad in the uniforms of the English Lancers, the members went through the regulation English tent-pegging exercises. At the conclusion of this, Capt. Turner and S. W. Taylor, Jr., of The Rider and Driver, substituted swords for their lances and went through the same contest.

The gala manoeuvre of twenty-four young ladies and the tandem exercises also were received with applause.

Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. William Trevor, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Warren M. Healey, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Madison C. Peters, the Hon. and Mrs. George C. Clausen, Mr. and Mrs

TALKS ON SUGAR DUTIES

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Representatives of the Importers, the Refiners, and the Cane and Beet Growers Express Their Views.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day was given to the question of sugar duties. The opening was given to the sugar importers, whose views were voiced by Mr. John Farr of New York. He said that at a recent meeting of the sugar importers of that city it was unanimously decided that an ad valorem rate of duty was unfair, unreliable, and exceedingly difficult in practice; that 1 cent a pound should be imposed on all sugar below 75 degrees polariscope, and that additional discriminating duties should be levied on all sugars coming from bounty-paying countries.

It was estimated that the average polarization of raw sugars imported into this country is about 92 degrees. Such sugars would pay 1.51 per pound duty, which would produce an annual revenue on this article of about $50,000,000, calculating on importations of about 1,500,000 tons of dutiable sugars, which has been the average for the past few years.

Specific Duties Wanted.

Mr. Solon Humphreys of New York enumerated some of the reasons why a specific duty on sugar should be substituted for an ad valorem system. The ad valorem system, he said, was unfair to the merchant, because he never knew what duties he had to pay until the cargo was liquidated; unfair to the Government as a revenue measure, and entirely unreliable. The revenue from sugar two years ago had been about $43,000,000; last year about $30,000,000, and he doubted whether this year it would reach $21,000,000. This decrease of revenue was due, not to any falling off in importation, but to the reduction of the invoice prices. He estimated, however, that, under the specific rates as advocated by the sugar trade of New York, the revenue from sugar would be from $49,000,000 to $59,000,000.

"Would not the cost of sugar," Mr. Evans of Kentucky asked, "be advanced to the consumer?"

"Yes," Mr. Humphreys replied, "but the additional cost would be so inexpressibly small that it would cut no figure in the expenses of a family."

Mr. Evans inquired as to the total importation of sugar from the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Humphreys estimated the importation of this year's crop at 150,000 tons.

"Ten per cent. of the whole sugar importation of the country," Mr. Evans suggested.

"Yes, Sir; 10 per cent.," said Mr. Humphreys.

"We want," he continued, "all the raw sugar that can be used in this country, and we recognize that, unless a difference is made on sugar above No. 16 in color, the importation of refined sugar from abroad will go on increasing very largely, to the detriment of the sugar trade of the United States. We also recommend an additional discriminating duty on all sugars coming from bounty-paying countries. It is manifestly unjust to all sugar-producing interests in the world for any one country to allow an export bounty on sugar. Such export bounty is a disorganizing factor in the sugar trade all over the world. We are therefore unanimously of opinion that the one-tenth cent a pound now imposed on sugar from bounty-paying countries is not sufficient, as within the last few years Germany has increased the bounty to about one-fourth cent per pound. We hope, therefore, that, instead of one-tenth cent per pound on such sugar the additional discriminating duty shall be made at least equal to the actual bounty."

P. J. Smith of New York wished to impress upon the committee the difficulty of an ad valorem duty, under which, he said, it was impossible to tell what the rate would be until the sugar was landed.

The Cane Growers' Desires.

Mr. James D. Hill of New Orleans made an argument on behalf of a committee of the American Cane-Growing Association. He asked that the rate of duty on sugar under the act of 1883 be reimposed. Nothing less than that, he said, would be satisfactory.

Mr. Payne inquired as to what the revenue would be if the duty of 1883 were restored.

Mr. Hill calculated that the revenue would be from $70,000,000 to $80,000,000. He added that he had presented the case on the part of the home producers of sugar, whose hope it was that under the tariff which they recommended there would be such a development of the sugar-growing industry in this country as would supply all its consumption. He asked:

First—That specific duties, dependent upon both polariscopic test and color standard, should be imposed in lieu of ad valorem.

Second—That, commencing with 1.40 for sugar testing 75 and under 16 Dutch standard, and proceeding by 04 for each degree above 75, the duties on sugar above 16 Dutch standard be proportionately increased.

Third—That countervailing duties offsetting export bounties be imposed.

Fourth—That proportionate duty be imposed on molasses.

Fifth—That the new law should have force from the passage of the act; and,

Sixth—That, in the event of the adoption of reciprocity treaties and conventions, it shall be without injury to the domestic sugar industry, and on lines which fully recognize the overshadowing importance of developing sugar production in the United States and by such methods as insure a protection equivalent to what we have hereinbefore suggested.

Mr. Hale Sypher, formerly of Louisiana, presented some additional facts in regard to the cane sugar industry of Louisiana, and gave it as the result of his experience and inquiries that the cost to the Sugar Trust of refining sugar did not exceed one-quarter of a cent a pound, while in Louisiana the cost was about three-eighths of a cent. This, he added, did not include waste.

Mr. Thurber's Views.

F. B. Thurber of New York, President of the American Grocer Publishing Company, spoke in behalf of the consumers, distributors, and refiners of sugar of the United States. He said that there was no just reason why American sugar interests, whether engaged in production, refining, or distribution, should not be entitled to the same degree of protection as those of other countries. No other product reaches the consumer in this country with the same small margin of profit to manufacturer and distributor. As a distributor of sugar for many years, he had done so at less than the cost of the services rendered. When the organization of the industry aimed to give distributors a commission equivalent to the cost of the service rendered, a cry of combination and monopoly was set up which was calculated to coerce legislators and courts into favoring chaos instead of justice. At no time has there been a monopoly, and to-day there are four competing refining organizations, with a fifth threatened.

To-day the consumers of France and Germany, the largest producers of sugar in the world, pay about 50 per cent. more than those of the United States, but those countries protect their sugar industries with a bounty which enables them to dump their surplus on foreign markets at abnormally low prices, which have broken down the refining industry in England, and, but for the United States barrier of protective duties, they would do the same for both the producing and refining industries.

Specific duties in many lines have an honest basis for preference, but in such commodities as sugar, in which pound values may vary as much as 100 per cent., the principle is manifestly incongruous and impracticable. Raw sugar worth 2 cents a pound should not pay as much per pound as refined, worth 4 cents per pound, and, while a schedule based on graduated saccharine strength, as defined by the polariscope, might approximate justice, it would not do so to an extent which would justify the disturbance of the present basis, to which trade has already adjusted itself.

One feature, he said, should not be lost sight of. Any differential imposed upon the product of any country granting a bounty should only apply to the refined product, and not to the raw material required by our refineries.

Sugar Trust Methods.

Mr. Payne asked Mr. Thurber whether he was acquainted with the cost of refining sugar.

Mr. Thurber—Only from hearsay and from general opinion, but I have not any intimate knowledge, which only a refiner has.

Mr. Payne—You have heard the statement that the cost of refining sugar of a high grade is ¼ cent, and of sugars of low grade about ⅜ cent. Have you any criticism to make on that statement?"

Mr. Thurber—My opinion is that there is a large variation in the cost, depending on the saccharine strength.

Mr. McMillin—What are the methods of the distribution of sugar by the American Refining Company?

Mr. Thurber—The distribution of sugar by wholesale is now practically on the commission basis. The sugars are sold with the understanding that a certain commission (about 3-16) is paid to the wholesaler as his profit, and, while the American Refining Company will sell sugar to any one at its list price, he cannot get the benefit of that 3-16 cent commission unless he is bound by that agreement.

Mr. McMillin—Does the sugar refining company require that the sugar shall not be sold below a certain figure?

Mr. Thurber—Yes; that it shall not be sold at less than the manufacturers' list price.

Mr. McMillin—Is payment of this commission made in the form of a rebate when the sale is made, and do those who deal in those goods have to make a statement before they can get this rebate that they have not violated their undertaking not to sell below the list price?

Mr. Thurber—Yes; they have so to certify.

Mr. McMillin—And without that they do not get paid for handling the goods?

Mr. Thurber—No, Sir.

Mr. McMillin—Suppose that one who handles these goods proposes to sell to another party, is that other party required to carry out the undertaking?

Mr. Thurber—No, sir.

Mr. McMillin—If a wholesale dealer sells to a retail dealer, the retail dealer can do as he pleases?

Mr. Thurber—Yes.

Mr. McMillin—Do refiners who buy raw sugar coming from bounty-paying countries get the benefit of the bounty paid on that raw sugar?

Mr. Thurber—So I understand.

He said, in answer to another question: "I think that ¼ cent a pound differential duty, instead of 1-10 cent, would approximate what is right."

Cost of Refining.

W. J. McCahan, President of the McCahan Sugar Refining Company of Philadelphia, said that the country had now had two years and four months of the present tariff, with a protection of ⅛ cent per pound, or about 4 per cent., while beet-browing countries pay a bounty of about ⅝ of a cent., giving foreign refiners of bounty-buying countries about ½ of a cent advantage in our market. This had resulted in 1896, in an increase of about 110 per cent. in imports of refined, against 10 per cent. increased importations of raw, while American refineries have been running less than 60 per cent. of their capacity. He favored an ad valorem duty on sugar, and advocated placing molasses on the free list, it being a by-product of sugar.

Mr. Payne—Have you ever made a calculation as to the cost of refining sugar in your factory?

Mr. McCahan—Yes.

Mr. Payne—And you say that the cost is ⅝ cent a pound on sugar of 96 degrees?

Mr. McCahan—We estimate that.

Mr. McMillin—Do you know of any agreement between independent refineries in the East and in the West and South not to abate prices of sugar in the market?

Mr. McCahan—I do not.

Mr. McMillin—What proportion of the sugar consumed in the United States is produced by the American Sugar Refining Company?

Mr. McCahan—About 70 or 75 per cent.

Mr. McMillin—Is the export bounty which is paid by Germany paid both on raw and refined sugar?

Mr. McCahan—Yes.

Mr. McMillin—Then the American refinery which buys this raw sugar gets the benefit of that bounty?

Mr. McCahan—Yes; but there is a difference in the amount of the bounty. It is 27 cents a hundred pounds on raw sugar and 38 cents on refined.

In answer to a question by Mr. Wheeler as to impurities in German refined sugar, Mr. McCahan said: "I do not know of any impurities put into it; but there are impurities not taken out."

The Beet Sugar Interest.

Mr. Myrick of New York addressed the committee in the beet sugar interest. He said that it required every pound of the wheat and flour exported by the United States during the past fiscal year to pay for the sugar imported. The total value of all live and dressed beef, beef products, and lard exported during the past year barely equaled the amount paid for imported sugar. The immense export trade in cotton represents in value only twice as much as the import of sugar. The vast export of tobacco must be magnified thrice to counterbalance sugar imports. The barley, oats, and rye, fruit and nuts, hops, vegetable oils, oleomargarine, butter, and cheese, pork and hams, that were exported last year all put together represent in value only two-thirds of the sugar imported. It is an economic crime to compel American farmers to raise staples in competition with the cheap land and labor countries, with which to pay for imported sugar, besides standing the freight and commission both ways.

The American farmer, Mr. Myrick continued, demands a fair chance to produce everything this people consumes that can be grown in the United States. They want to begin with sugar. What is needed is a reasonable specific duty on all imported sugar, with an additional discriminating duty from countries paying an export bounty equal to that bounty. Then with such aid as the various States and localities interested may offer to secure sugar factories, the beet sugar industry could be put on its feet in this country within a very few years.

Henry T. Oxnard of Grand Island, Neb., president of the Beet Sugar Association of the United States, spoke on behalf of that industry. The present duty, he said, was not sufficient to protect the industry and to encourage the investment of additional capital. He favored a duty and a bounty on sugar. Such a schedule properly adjusted could be made as nearly fair to all interests as possible, jeopardizing none. It could be made to yield more revenue, out of which the bounty can be paid, while it would offer sufficient protection and adequate encouragement to develop the domestic industry. He would give all sugars of 75° test and under 1 cent per pound, with 3-100 cents additional for each degree or fraction thereof above 75° and below 96° test by polariscope; 4-100 cents for each degree and fraction thereof above 96° test.

Rates of Duty Suggested.

The McKinley bill rate on molasses should prevail. On all sugars above 16 Dutch standard in color and testing over 96, make a differential rate of one-fourth of a cent instead of one-eighth of a cent per pound, with a countervailing duty to meet any foreign export bounty; the same to be tentative, and to go off when and if export bounties are repealed. Then to further protect and especially to encourage the production of domestic sugar, to attract to that industry additional capital, he would from the duty on sugar, pay domestic producers three-quarters of a cent per pound on all sugars testing not less than 90 degrees, produced from beets, cane, or sorghum grown in the United States. If thought desirable one-quarter cent of the bounty could go off at the expiration of every four years—making it one-half cent after four years, and one-quarter cent after eight years, the entire bounty to cease in twelve years, which he claimed was the unexpired balance of the obligation incurred by the Government toward her home sugar producers in the McKinley tariff of 1890.

To this schedule he would add a provision as to sugars from nations imposing unreasonable restrictions or exactions, and refusing to enter into reciprocal agreement for a free and fair exchange of products, for duties of from 30 to 50 per cent. above the stated specifics. Or instead of that, apply to such nations the provisions of the so-called Kerr bill minus the tea and coffee clause, or the Hopkins bill.

Such a schedule would return, on the basis of our imports of dutiable sugars under 16 Dutch standard for the year 1896, about $49,600,000.

Thomas P. Cutler of Utah spoke of the detrimental effects of the Hawaiian treaty, resulting, he said, in this country paying rebates to the contract labor of that country. If the United States made its own sugar, employment would be given to some 250,000 men annually, and there would be retained here about $125,000,000 per annum. Utah, he said, felt to a certain extent the hand of the Sugar Trust.

Among the written arguments presented to the Committee on Ways and Means today was one by Senator George C. Perkins of California in favor of the imposition of a specific tax of 1½ cents a pound on imported raw sugars.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when those interested in wood and manufactures thereof, pulp, and paper will be heard.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BETTER TIMES INDICATED.

Manufacturers and Railroad Officers Full of Hopeful Expectation.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—About 500 leading Northern and Western manufacturers and railroad officials, including Presidents Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio; Vice Presidents Finley of the Southern Railway and St. John of the Seaboard Air Line; President Gates of the Illinois Steel Company, Abram S. Hewitt, and others contribute to this week's issue of The Manufacturers' Record their views upon the business outlook for 1897. Almost without exception they take a very favorable view of the situation, and a general summary of their letters shows confidence in a gradual but sure return of business activity and prosperity. The expectation of many people that there would be a quick revival after the election is pointed out as without reason, and the position is taken that the election only served to make possible a beginning of better times.

The hundreds of manufacturers whose letters are published have made a much more general discussion of business conditions than is usual in letters of this character, and while a few acknowledge that they have been disappointed that the business revival is not more decided, fully three-fourths or more emphasize the fact that the inquiries have increased to a marked extent, and that actual sales of heavy machinery and the closing of large engineering and building contracts promise to be fairly active after the first of the year, with indications pointing to a very wide expansion in domestic and foreign trade before the end of 1897. The whole tone of all the letters both from railroad officials and from leading manufacturers all over the country, with but two or three exceptions, is strikingly optimistic. Some claim that the new tariff bill must be passed before we can have full prosperity. A large number are very strong in their opposition to any Congressional action as to Cuba likely to involve us in a foreign war. This they claim is the only danger that menaces our prosperity.

Congressman Walker, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, says:

"We are certainly upon the threshold of a period of increased activity and prosperity and wide expansion of our trade interests, both in domestic and foreign markets, provided Congress will accomplish the legislation demanded. It Congress dallies along a year or two in furnishing a revenue adequate to our current expenses and to pay off our National debt in the near future, while Europe is filling our bonded warehouses to bursting with products of every kind in anticipation of a higher tariff, and also neglects the immediate reformation of our financial and banking system, two years hence the country will be in a worse condition than it has been at any time during the last three years. Never has there been a time in the history of the country when its prosperity depended so much upon wise tariff and financial legislation as to-day."

MARRIED THE GOVERNOR-ELECT

A Brilliant Wedding Ceremony in Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—Miss Cora Edith English, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Turney English of this city, was married today to John Riley Tanner of Louisville, Ill., Governor-elect of Illinois.

The ceremony was performed at noon at St. Paul's Episcopal Pro-Cathedral by the venerable Archdeacon Taylor. The Right Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop of the Diocese of Springfield, pronounced the benediction. The church was resplendent with its Christmas decorations. Miss Mollie Stuve of this city was the maid of honor. Mr. Tanner was attended by Floyd E. Whittemore, Chief Clerk in the State Treasury. Governor-elect Tanner and best man entered the church from the Sacristy, and met the bridal party at the chancel rail, where the ceremony was performed according to the old English fashion. The wedding was attended by a large number of distinguished guests, notwithstanding the inclement weather.

A reception was tendered the couple at the house of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner left in the Directors' special car of the Illinois Central Railroad, of which the groom is a Director, over the Chicago and Alton Road, for a short Southern trip. The car was upholstered and decorated in white. They will return about Jan. 11, when the Governor will take the oath of office, and the couple will take possession of the Executive mansion.

MARRIED AFTER TWO DELAYS.

Charles Chatterton and Jennie Ver Valin United in Wedlock.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Three times the wedding day had been set of Charles Chatterton and Miss Jennie Ver Valin, but twice something happened to postpone the happy event, and it was not until this afternoon, several months after the original date, that the two succeeded in pledging their troth at the altar.

They had the day all set for their union months ago, but deferred it for good and proper reasons, and before the second date arrived Mr. Chatterton was knocked down by a cab in Philadelphia, and lay at the point of death for weeks in the Hahnemann Hospital. Several times hopes of saving his life were given up. His final recovery was due to a wonderful surgical operation and the good nursing of his affianced and her mother, who spent nearly all the time at his bedside. The ceremony was performed today at the home of the bride by the Rev. R. E. Farrier. When the words had been pronounced making them at last man and wife they were heartily congratulated by many friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Chatterton left this evening for Philadelphia, where they will make their home.

MRS. CASTLE DECLARED CURED.

Discharged from the Polyclinic Hospital in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Ella Castle, the wife of the San Francisco millionaire, who was admitted to the Polyclinic Hospital about three weeks ago, shortly after the return of the couple from their unpleasant experience in London, left that institution on Monday last perfectly well. Mrs. Castle was suffering from an internal malady and was successfully operated upon in order to restore her to her normal condition by Dr. L. W. Steinbach of the Polyclinic Hospital. The physicians at the hospital state that Mrs. Castle is now in excellent health and does not exhibit the least trace of her former malady.

It is not known yet what are the future plans of the Castles, but it is thought that the husband and wife will take a short trip somewhere before returning to their home in San Francisco.

During her stay at the hospital Mrs. Castle occupied a private room and was attended by a trained nurse. By order of the attending physician no visitors except her husband were allowed to call upon her.

The Mexican Coffee Crop Heavy.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 30.—Reports from the coffee districts show that the crop will be very heavy, and planters are going to have a most prosperous year.

STEINWAY

Pre-eminently the best Pianos made; exported to and sold in all art centres of the globe, and endorsed and preferred for private and public use by the greatest artists and scientists. Illustrated Catalogues mailed free upon application.

STEINWAY & SONS, 107-111 E. 14th St., NEW YORK.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND HER UNCLE.

Defendant in a Divorce Suit Uses His Revolver in Court.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—During the progress of his wife's suit for divorce in the Circuit Court at 11 o'clock this forenoon Jacob Fischel of 5,737 Manchester Road, attempted to kill his wife, her uncle Julius Schreiber, and himself. Mrs. Fischel was in court attended by a number of friends, and by her attorney, Walter McEntire.

During the proceedings Fischel arose with a motion to have Judge Wood set aside a decree for alimony, which he was ordered to pay until the settlement of the case. While he was talking Attorney McEntire motioned Mrs. Fischel to leave the court room with him. They started out, followed by Julius Schreiber, and had just reached the door when Fischel drew a revolver and began shooting. One bullet passed through Attorney McEntire's overcoat and struck Mrs. Fischel in the back of the left shoulder. Her uncle ran to her assistance, and as he was bending over the prostrate woman Fischel fired a bullet into Schreiber's breast. He turned the weapon upon himself, but Attorney McEntire struck his arm and the bullet lodged in the floor.

The wildest confusion reigned in the crowded court room. Spectators rushed screaming from their seats, lawyers jumped behind benches, and Judge Wood ran from the bench and sought safety behind a cabinet. The doors were barred before Fischel could escape, and he was finally taken to the police station by a squad of policemen. Dr. William F. Kier attended Mrs. Fischel and Mr. Schreiber, and says their wounds, although serious, are not necessarily fatal.

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FUND

Appointment of Trustees to Administer It Before the Court.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The appointment of Trustees to administer the Franklin Fund was considered in the Suffolk Probate Court to-day by Judge Grant.

When Benjamin Franklin died, in 1790, he gave by his will to the inhabitants of Boston, £1,000 to be let out in small amounts to needy apprentices of the town at an annual interest of 5 per cent. This plan was to be pursued for a period of 100 years from the time of his death, when the fund, with its accumulations, should be applied to specified public objects. The management of this fund was directed by his will to be under the Selectmen, "united with the ministers of the oldest Episcopal, Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches of Boston."

The fund to-day amounts to $360,000, and the Board of Aldermen would like to appropriate it to the erection and maintenance of a trades school. The case before the court to-day was the petition of Mayor Quincy and the Aldermen for the appointment of themselves and the Revs. Stopford W. Brooke, Duane, and McClellan, as the ministers of the three oldest churches enumerated in the will, as trustees to administer the fund. Ever since 1822, when Boston became a city, there have been no Selectmen, and it is a question whether or not, since that year, there has been any trustee for this fund at all. The case was continued till Monday.

THE CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

The Bull Force Appears to Have Been Expended at Last.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—There was a change of feeling in the wheat trade from the close yesterday to the opening to-day. What bull force there was appeared to be expended. The timid shorts covered. The conditions were not changed over night, but there was selling as persistent as was the buying of yesterday.

Wheat held the big advance of yesterday and the sharp reaction this morning. The May price touched 84⅛ cents, with sales at the same moment at 83⅜ cents, and dropped to 83⅛ cents under the first rush of selling. There was a recovery to 83⅞ cents on bull news, and then a decided break to 82⅝ cents —1½ cents from high point. July opened at 80 cents, to 79⅝ cents, and broke to 78½ cents. A raid on oats and the selling of a line by the bull house which has been the best buyer for weeks no doubt encouraged some of the late selling in wheat.

Late in the session May wheat sold at 82½ cents. There was a rally to 83 cents at the close. July touched 78⅛ cents, and closed at 78⅝ cents.

CHIQUITA IS NO MORE.

Edna Wallace Hopper's Dog Passes Away in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—Chiquita is dead. She has gone to that bourne from which no traveler returns. Boston's climate was too much for her. She was not an important personage; potentate, statesman, nor histronic luminary—just a mite of a dog was Chiquita, which had wormed its way into the hearts of De Wolf Hopper and his little wife, Edna Wallace Hopper, and is deeply mourned by them as companion and friend.

Chiquita was an exceptionally fine specimen of a rare breed. She was a Chihuahua from the town of that name in Mexico. The largest specimens weigh but five pounds, but Chiquita, a sort of vest-pocket edition, weighed only 1¾ pounds. When Mrs. Hopper journeyed out, Chiquita nestled in her muff or found comfortable lodgment in Mr. Hopper's coat pocket. But she was none of your hairless Mexicans; she was covered with as soft and silky hirsute as ever adorned the back of a baby seal.

Explosion in an Insane Asylum.

SPOKANE, Washington, Dec. 30.—The inmates of the State Asylum for the Insane at Medical Lake were terrorized last night by the explosion of two boilers in the basement, which wrecked the boilerhouse and partially destroyed the west side of the main building, besides breaking every window in the large institution. Three hundred patients made efforts to leap from the upper windows and were only prevented from so doing by the iron bars which restrained them. Many were injured by flying glass and fighting to escape. Fritz Thielman, a fireman on duty, was found in the ruins unconscious. He will die. The building was damaged to the extent of $25,000.

A Defaulting Clerk's Suicide.

ANTIEGO, Wis., Dec. 30.—When called upon to surrender the county books and funds in his possession last night Henry Strauss, County Clerk of Langdale County, committed suicide by taking poison. He left a letter stating that he was a defaulter to the amount of $3,700. He was seventy-two years old.

No Denver Delegates to Indianapolis.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 30.—The Chamber of Commerce, through the unanimous action of its Board of Directors, has decided to ignore the invitation to send delegates to the monetary conference to be held in Indianapolis next month.

SOME LIGHT FOR NEWARK

ALL SORTS OF EXPEDIENTS RESORTED TO BY ELECTRICIANS.

Old and Abandoned Plants Called into Service for the Occasion—New Dynamos Rushed Forward On Special Trains.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—The city's plight, caused by the burning of the dynamo room of the Newark Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company's plant, was somewhat relieved to-night, when, by connecting with small plants in the city and suburbs, some of the principal streets were lighted. No attempt has been made to light the incandescent lamps.

When Newark was plunged into darkness last night South Orange, Vailsburg, Irvington, Bloomfield, and Harrison were also darkened, as the same plant supplied all. In the case of Harrison, the trouble was quickly remedied. There the company owned a plant erected years ago. This had been kept intact, and was started up.

To-day linemen were hard at work cutting out the other towns from the city and connecting them with the big plant owned by the company at Orange. This plant had three times the capacity needed to light Orange, so, with the exception of Newark, the territory is all lighted to-night.

The Harrison plant had more lighting power than was needed there, so 180 lights were connected with it and set going in this city. The old plant of the company at Boyd Street had been only partly dismantled, and by this evening 200 lights were turned on from that place. Then the old Westinghouse plant on Orange Street was pressed into service. The machinery was not up to date, but it answered, and about 200 lights were obtained from it.

The Consolidated Traction Company had men working hard all day connecting machinery, so that by to-morrow morning it will not only have sufficient power for itself, but will be able to furnish a five-hundred-volt circuit for the manufacturing houses which use electric power.

To-night there is something less than 600 lights in the city, where usually over 1,600 are burned, this without regard to the incandescent lamps.

The company is hurrying new machinery to the city. At Jersey City it had a couple of spare dynamos which had not been set up. These were ordered shipped to this city. While the fire was still burning, President Philip N. Jackson was working the telegraph wires through many sections of the country, calling on the supply houses to send machinery to replace the ruined machines in the power house. The result is that to-night there are speeding toward this city on special trains, having right of way over all, enough dynamos to more than doubly supply this city. From the Brush factory, at Cleveland, and from the Fort Wayne Company, at Fort Wayne, Ind., dynamos capable of generating 2,300 arc light currents are on their way. They will arrive in the morning. Over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad a special train is also coming, bearing fittings and more dynamos. These machines will be scattered through the city in the different places where it is possible to obtain power, and from them the lighting will come until the plant is reconstructed.

A train from the East started from Pittsfield, Mass., having on board a plant which when set up will generate 13,500 incandescent lights.

An examination of the ruined plant today showed that the foundations for the dynamos were unharmed, and some of the machines will be set up in the old plant, as there is one of the big engines which was not badly damaged, and can be repaired in a few days.

President Jackson said that by New Year's night he thought the city would be entirely lighted and that there would be no more trouble.

Mr. Jackson intimates that there was something peculiar about the fire. There are circumstances, he says, which make the starting of the fire suspicious. Six or seven years ago the company had trouble with some of its men and afterward the wires were repeatedly cut by men who were electricians and attempts were made to destroy the plant. Mr. Jackson seems to think some one understanding how caused the trouble. He says he cannot understand how a fire, starting in an open frame switchboard, could envelop the entire dynamo building within five minutes.

The loss on the plant, it is estimated, will be about $135,000. This is covered by an insurance of $211,000 in fifty-three companies.

MOORE SUCCEEDS GARRETSON.

Appointed as a Member of the Greater New York Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Gov. Morton to-day received the resignation of Judge Garret J. Garretson of Queens County, as a member of the Greater New York Commission, and appointed as Judge Garretson's successor County Judge Harrison S. Moore of Little Neck, L. I. Judge Garretson will take office Jan. 1 as a Justice of the Supreme Court. Under the provisions of Article VI., Section 10, of the Constitution, he will then be unable to hold any other than his judicial office. Judge Moore was recommended by Judge Garretson to be his successor.

Gov. Morton has appointed Frederick Schroeder of Brooklyn, George Storm, Abraham Cohn, and Carl Vogt of New York City, as additional delegates to represent this State at the Florida Tobacco Congress.

Gov. Morton has appointed Major Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, Adjutant General, State of New York; Col. William Cary Sanger, Assistant Chief of Artillery, and Commander Jacob W. Miller of the State Naval Militia, as delegates to represent this State in the convention called to meet at Tampa, Fla., on Jan. 20, to consider the subject of coast and harbor defenses.

Discussing the Last Chapters.

The Committee on Draft of the Greater New York Commission held a three-hours' executive meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon. Secretary Pinney said the afternoon was taken up with a discussion of the last chapter of the charter. An open meeting will be held at 11 o'clock on Saturday. The last chapters of the charter will not be ready for publication for about two weeks.

GRAY-ULRICH CASE ENDED.

Newark's Election Contest Decided by a Jury.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—The jury in the Gray-Ulrich case to-day returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, Peter Ulrich. Mr. Ulrich will now retain his seat in the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, to which he was elected last Spring.

The case for Gray rested on the claim that many of the ballots counted for Ulrich contained distinguishing marks and should have been thrown out as illegal, under the provisions of the law. For Ulrich it was contended that these marks were the result of printers' errors, and were not such as would readily be detected by the voter; that they were not placed on the ballots with any purpose to identify them, and that the voters could not be disfranchised for having honestly accepted the ballots tendered them by the duly constituted election officers.

Judge Depue, in charging the jury, said it manifestly was not the intention of the law to disfranchise any voter for an error not his own; such disfranchisement would be unconstitutional.

The jury was out but a few minutes before returning a verdict for Ulrich.

AT WANAMAKER'S

GET OFF THE EARTH, 1896!

Our New York business was born November 16th. It is just six weeks and four days old as Father Time rings down the curtain on 1896.

We are already so well established that our thanks are due to our partners, the public, for the help they have given.

The quick intelligence of New York found that there is real news in our daily advertising. Rapid and great sales have told how responsive the public were to our Store News.

The good beginnings shall be made better, and you'll find still more interesting reading in the Wanamaker columns in 1897.

RICH CUT GLASSWARE We've told of a $30,000 purchase of rich American Cut Glassware, to be sold at half price. The pieces were rare bargains, and soon found new owners. Another purchase from same maker now here. Cuttings and designs just as good as former shipment, and prices fully as low.

Bowls, 10 in., $11; 9 in., $5, $7, $10; 7 in., $3.50, $4.
Nappies, 7 in., $2.50, $3.
Olive Dishes, with or without handles, $2 $3.75.
Water Jugs, 3 pints, $6.50.
Water Caraffes, $6.
Tumblers, $3 and $10 the doz. from $4.50 and $18.
Cologne Bottles, $5 to $25.
Odd Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Finger Bowls, best cutting. Goblets, $1 from $2; Tumblers, $1 from $2; Wine Glasses, 50c. from $1.

Basement.

SEWING MACHINES The Wanamaker Sewing Machine has claims on title of "Sewing Machine Perfection." It combines the strongest features of other makes and all recent improvements.

No. 3—2 drawers, $18.
No. 4—4 drawers, $20.
No. 4½—Same as No. 4; superior wood work; Eagle attachments, $22.50.

Basement.

ADVANCE STYLES IN WOMEN'S DRESSES Early for the 1897 styles in Women's Dresses? Yes, but we have them. About a dozen of the newest Parisian ideas in Dresses, designed exclusively for us, are shown on the second floor.

TRIMMED MILLINERY Ready-to-wear Hats, fashioned after the latest Paris designs—they'll please fashionable women—have been placed on exhibition in the Millinery Parlor. Prices reduced about a third.

$30 Hats, now $20.
$25 Hats, now $18.
$20 Hats, now $14.
$15 Hats, now $10.

Second floor, Broadway.

COATS FOR BABIES Cute little Coats at funny little prices for dressy little babies. Some trimmed with fur, others with velvet, and pretty novelty braids. Don't want to carry them over. Prices

Were $4.50 to $6.00, now $3.00.
Were $6.50 to $8.50, now $4.50.
Were $9.00 to $17.00, now $8.50.
2 to 4 years.

For the wee little ones, 6 months to 2 years, white Coats in bedford cord, cashmere and all-wool novelties, trimmed in various furs, laces and ribbons, reduced

From $10 to $4.50.
From $17 to $8.00.
From $23 to $10.

Second floor, Ninth street.

CANDY Busy days, these, for our Candy makers—busy as bees, turning out sweets. And such sweets! Not an ounce of impure ingredients in all the tons of candy we make and sell. Over one hundred thousand pounds sold here during the past six weeks. Just a Candy price hint:

Assorted Chocolates, fruit, cream, jelly and nut centres, 20c. lb.
Fine mixed Candies, 20c lb.

Basement, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

A CONTEST IN TENNESSEE.

Republicans Claim They Elected the Governor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 30.—The Republican State Executive Committee and other leading Republicans from East, West, and Middle Tennessee, met in this city today and received the report of the committee recently appointed to investigate charges of fraud in the election for Governor held in November last.

The report of the committee was to the effect that the investigation so far made showed that G. N. Tillman, the Republican candidate, had been elected by a majority of about 1,600 over Robert L. Taylor, the Democratic candidate, who, according to the face of the returns, was elected by more than 6,000 majority.

The committee of investigation recommended that Mr. Tillman contest the election of Mr. Taylor, as it believed a further investigation of frauds would increase Mr. Tillman's majority to more than 3,000.

The charges of fraud investigated by the committee were principally from counties in West Tennessee. The State Executive Committee and the other Republicans present, after a long discussion, adopted by a unanimous vote a resolution to contest the election of Mr. Taylor and pledged support to Mr. Tillman in the matter.

The committee then appointed attorneys to prepare the pleadings in the contest. These will be submitted to the Legislature, which will meet next Monday.

WANTS PROMOTION TO THE RANK

Prof. Faucuili of the Marine Band Seeking Social Position.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A bill has been introduced in the Senate to promote to the rank Prof. Faucuili, the leader of the Marine Band. At present, as have been all his predecessors, the Marine Band leader is a private.

It is not only the salary which is objectionable; it is the social or rather lack of social position which is the chief thorn in the leader's side. The social line is very sharply drawn in the army and navy, and no private need hope to be recognized socially by the rank. This to a man of refinement, who has a family, is an uncalled-for hardship. It may be unkind for the rank to cut the file, but it is done, and the condition which confronts the Marine Band leader is decidedly unpleasant.

Prof. Faucuili is a gentleman and a musician of distinction. There is no reason, save that of custom, for his not being received by the rank. Were he in private life he would live on the same social plane as Thomas, Seidl, and their like. Moreover, the work of the band suffers from not having the leader an officer. Sousa left because he was denied the rank.

Bishop Spaulding a Co-Trustee.

Bishop Spaulding of Peoria, Ill., was yesterday appointed by Justice Pryor co-trustee with the United States Trust Company under the will of William S. Caldwell, for the benefit of Mary Eliza Breckenridge von Zedtwitz, formerly Miss Caldwell. Madame von Zedtwitz is the widow of Baron Moritz Curt von Zedtwitz of Berlin. Her father left her a trust estate, and Eugene Kelly and Charles Fry were trustees under the will. Mr. Fry died in 1893, and Mr. Kelly resigned his trust in favor of the Baron von Zedtwitz. The United States Trust Company took the place of Mr. Fry, and under Justice Pryor's appointment Bishop Spaulding succeeds the Baron.

Bishop Spaulding is also trustee for Mary Byrd Caldwell, Marquise de Morestians Merinville, a sister of Baroness von Zedtwitz.

A New Steamer for Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Steamship Line, the vessels of which ply between British Columbia and the Australian colonies, is about to place a new steamer en route. She will be known as the Oarangi, will have 4,250 tons register, be of 5,000 horsepower, and be commanded by Capt. Campbell Hapworth, R. N. R. The Oarangi is almost finished, and will sail from London to Plymouth March 17.

WIFE AND DAUGHTER KILLED.

A Fatal Explosion of Dynamite in Tuckerton, Penn.

READING, Penn., Dec. 30.—Mrs.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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One Year..... $1.00
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—A Man of Honor—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Superba—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Sporting Duchess—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Rabenvater—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Hamlet—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry Show—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
MURRAY HILL—A Texas Steer—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
SAVOY—Society Shadows—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15. Matinée.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—In Gay New York—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1896.

MR. CHOATE AND HIS PARTY.

If Mr. CHOATE is disappointed in the attitude of some of his friends in the Senatorial contest it will be well for him to remember that the discipline of his party is superior to its morality. As a good Republican this conviction will be disagreeable to him, but he will have to admit its correctness. In moments of emotional exaltation, when they recall the historic greatness of their party and its eminent services to the Nation, large numbers of the Republicans of New York turn with deep yearning to Mr. CHOATE. They would place him in the Senate, a great man fitly representing a great party. They would put his high abilities, his trained mind, his eloquence, and his principles to the service of the country and the party in a post where they would be helpful to the one and reflect great credit on the other. But as a political organization the Republican Party is not given to emotional exaltations. Guided by the strong hands that have mastered it in late years, it confines itself closely to the practical business of holding the offices and enacting protective tariffs. It is never far swerved from this line of duty either by considerations of past grandeur or the present desire to lead a higher life. And Republicans of prominence and of leadership in minor places as well as the whole rank and file are wonderfully obedient to the men at the top. The discipline of the party is extraordinarily firm and controlling.

So it falls out that Mr. CHOATE, desiring to leave the practice of the law and enter public life in the high office of United States Senator, encounters not only a powerful rival aspirant, but finds the usage and disposition of his party dead against him. A Republican President is about to take office. His Cabinet is not yet made up. His Administration is yet to be shaped, and everything depends on its shaping. The ambitions of individuals who hope for place and power under him, the schemes of dispensers of patronage, the designs of those who from personal interest or party loyalty ardently desire the prompt carrying out of the characteristic policies of Republicanism, all conspire to produce a general longing for harmony and a marked tendency to frown upon all disturbers of the peace. Now the defeat of Mr. PLATT by Mr. CHOATE would instantly produce a political riot. It would split the party into two factions as bitterly hostile as the Stalwarts and the Half-Breeds of a dozen years ago. It would deprive Mr. MCKINLEY of all hope of support and effective co-operation from his party in the greatest State of the Union. It would imperil the success of his Administration at the very beginning. It would open a feud certain to last for years, which might defeat the party in the next National election.

With many conspicuous Republicans of the "better class" in New York these considerations are altogether controlling. Quite against their instincts, we are sure, and against their personal preferences they put the "good of the party" above all the commandments in the decalogue of political morality. Fitness for the Senatorial office, the capacity worthily to represent this great community in the Senate and to take effective part in the discussion of measures in which it is vitally interested, and the natural desire of all decent and self-respecting citizens of the United States to lift the Senatorial body above the low level to which it has descended by giving the commission of the State to a man distinguished for achievements in other fields than those of machine politics, are quite put out of the minds of these eminent Republicans. They are seized and silenced by a superior force. The ferocity they display in our petty local contests softens down to a colorless neutrality. The lofty moral principles with which they are accustomed to garnish their arraignments of Tammany Hall and of their own party machine are not brought into the contest, and their voices, if raised at all, are raised in such piping and uncertain tones that no man certainly knows where they stand. The sucking dove is a pretty turbulent bird in comparison with CORNELIUS N. BLISS in these days, though a year ago any man would have predicted that Mr. BLISS would cheerfully spend his time and treasure and fight lustily to defeat the Senatorial aspirations of Mr. PLATT, of whom he was accounted the most implacable foe. The Tribune, which for two years has been "red in tooth and claw" with the blood of PLATT, now discusses the Senatorship with the calmness of a Methodist weekly commenting upon the annual assignments. Mr. WETMORE, Mr. JOHN SABINE SMITH, and other pillars of the reform faith decline the contest. The Republican Club, called together by a valiant group of Mr. CHOATE's friends to indorse his candidacy, got a terrible attack of weak knees on the night of the meeting, and skulked behind its constitution. And so on through the list. Among the members of the Legislature very few are courageous enough to express openly a preference for Mr. CHOATE. The election of Mr. PLATT is universally conceded. Once more we shall behold the unedifying spectacle of a reform movement in the Republican Party, originating in the worthiest motives, having for its aim the accomplishment of an act of high public utility, dashing itself to pieces against the iron discipline of the organization. The liberation of the party from a powerful boss will be postponed until after the offices have been filled and a tariff bill has been passed, the vows of vengeance registered in former contests will be forgotten, public morality will be hung on its peg, and those ideals of decency and reform which our Republican friends have preached about so often and so impressively will be subordinated to the major consideration of avoiding trouble in the party at the beginning of the McKinley Administration.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S EXPLANATION.

When a titled German accompanied an act of rudeness toward an Italian officer with the loud announcement: "I am Count HERBERT VON BISMARCK," the latter replied: "The apology is lacking, but the explanation is ample." Senator SHERMAN objects to the proposition that the "tariff ought to be taken out of politics and dealt with as a purely business question," on the ground that it "is an imputation upon the business ability and patriotism of Congress." And he adds the following statement:

> "As a matter of fact, politics plays a smaller part in the creation of a tariff bill than some people assume. When the schedules of a tariff bill are being formulated, all of the several business interests of the country that are interested usually get a hearing. Between what the business interests want and what they ought to have, or what Congress thinks they are justly entitled to, there is frequently a wide difference. But in any case the endeavor on the part of Congress is always to deal out equal and exact justice to all classes and conditions of men. Politics is a mere incident in tariff legislation, and, as I said before, plays a very insignificant part. No, I am opposed to the creation of a tariff commission because I see no need of one, and I think the majority opinion of Congress on the subject agrees with my own views."

As an explanation of Mr. SHERMAN'S dislike of a tariff commission this is "ample"; as an apology for his own course and that of Congress it is clearly "lacking." The Senator says that when tariff schedules are being dealt out, "all of the several business interests of the country" get a hearing. This is historically incorrect, actually misrepresenting, and physically impossible. The "business interests of the country" affected by the tariff are, practically, all those interests. When have they been heard? When, for instance, has any hearing been given to shippers and tradesmen affected by the increased freight due to the added cost of rails caused by the tariff? When have the builders and occupants of buildings taxed by the duties on steel and iron, on nails and screws, been heard? When have hearings been accorded to the farmers taxed by the various metal duties? When, in short, has any committee of Congress offered to listen, much less listened, to the claims of the vast body of American consumers doubly taxed by nearly every schedule in the tariff? No such hearings have been given in the past. They are not being given now, and it would be impossible for any committee, in the time at its command, to give them.

Nor can it be granted for a moment that "politics plays a very insignificant part in tariff legislation." On the contrary, it plays a large, a controlling part. How can it be otherwise? The protectionist party openly declares that it will shape taxation to aid certain interests. It invites those engaged in these interests to help it get power. When they do so, and it gets power, it keeps its promises. It cannot help doing so. No party can offer a pecuniary advantage from legislation as an inducement to activity in politics and then frame legislation without regard to politics. It is the curse of protectionism that it compels business to depend on politics, and it always will until the chief object of taxation is made revenue and not protection.

THE CANADIAN BISHOPS AND THE PRESS.

An echo of the Middle Ages comes to us from the northern border. To most of the readers of THE TIMES it must be hard to believe that at the close of the nineteenth century Roman Catholic Bishops have forbidden Catholics to "read, circulate, or otherwise encourage" a newspaper, "under pain of being deprived of the benefits of the Church," and have done this because the newspaper has published an article by a contributor upholding the supremacy of the State and denying the right of the Church to dictate to electors how they shall vote in such a matter as the Manitoba school question.

In the United States such an act by two or more men, no matter what might be their office or their spiritual authority, would probably be judged by the courts to be a conspiracy in restraint of personal rights. What it may be in Canadian law, we do not know, but if the publisher attacked carries out his reported intention to sue each of the Bishops for damages, we shall be greatly surprised if he does not win his suit. It is hardly possible that the law of Canada recognizes the existence within the range of its nominal jurisdiction of an authority entitled to violate principles that obtain in every other part of the globe where the English law prevails.

But the anachronism and anomaly of the legal situation thus created are not more amazing than the ineptitude of the Bishops. It is hardly possible that in any other civilized country the Church would undertake so to dictate the political course of its members, and so to repress all discussion of its course. Not that the reasoning of the Bishops is illogical, but that the time has gone by when prelates making the assumption of infallibility as a premise can afford to be strictly logical. The keepers of the consciences of men have generally found that their authority can be asserted in practice only by adapting it somewhat to the actual state of the consciences they have in keeping. They secure obedience by limiting their commands. When they do not, they find, as a matter of fact, that their "keeping" is more formal than real. Probably the Bishops of Quebec will sooner or later learn this in the school of experience. In the meantime they are contributing to the instruction, possibly, and certainly to the amusement of the modern world.

THE CITY BUDGET.

The final estimates for the expenses of this city in 1897, including the contribution of the city to the support of the State Government, will come well up toward $50,000,000, and there may be another increase in the tax rate. Doubtless an effort will be made in the municipal campaign of next year to make the increased expenditures of the City Government and the higher tax rate tell against the "reform" administration.

But, as we have had occasion to maintain before, the real measure of public economy is not the sum total of municipal expenses nor the rate of taxation, but the results obtained from an honest application of the funds. The figures do not tell us whether the public work has been well done or whether the public money has been honestly and economically expended. For that we must look to other evidence.

That there has been a vast improvement in many branches of the public service in the last two years does not admit of doubt, and it is plain that a considerable part of the increased cost and of the addition that has been made to the city debt are due to past neglect. When Tammany was engaged in an annual effort to keep down the tax rate as a "blind" to property owners and business men, it was also squandering the revenues of the city in very inefficient service.

The present administration found the city poorly supplied with schoolhouses and the school system badly managed. It is a costly process to repair the effects of neglect in that field, but there can be no higher economy than adequate provision for public education. Much work has to be done to correct the faults of a defective sewer system and to put the street pavements in decent condition. The results of revolution in street cleaning are visible to all eyes, and no one begrudges the cost.

We cannot be sure that in all departments of the city service the public money has been judiciously and honestly expended and the work done as efficiently as it might be, for the ordinary citizen has no adequate means of judging. The best guarantee he can have lies in putting in charge of every department of the municipal service men of known capacity and probity, and applying to the employment of all their subordinates rules which will test their "merit and fitness" and exclude all political and personal favoritism. Then he may be sure that the tax rate is only what is necessary to maintain a proper administration of the affairs of the city.

AN ARGUMENT FOR A SINGLE HEAD.

It is difficult to follow the various contentions that break out from time to time in the Police Board and to judge fairly of the merits of each petty controversy, but their existence is the strongest argument we could have in favor of a single head for the Police Department. As an argument against a bi-partisan board of four members it ought to be conclusive, though the division in the present board is not on the party line and does not appear upon the surface to be caused by political differences.

The antagonism, which has been almost constant for a year past and has been a serious drawback in the administration of the department, lies between President ROOSEVELT, supported generally by ANDREWS and GRANT, and Commissioner PARKER. Those who are friendly to PARKER maintain that it is due to honest differences of opinion and of judgment, and to the determination of ROOSEVELT on the one hand to carry things his own way, and an equally resolute determination of PARKER on the other hand not to give way when he believes that he is right. If we adopt the theory that all the Commissioners are capable and honest men who are simply unable to agree, and that the ardor of their contests is due to the earnest desire of each to do what he believes ought to be done, it only makes the argument stronger. Any one of them would be a more efficient and useful head of the department than all of them together.

An absurd provision in the present law makes possible a dead-lock over promotions between one Commissioner supported by the Chief of Police, and the other three Commissioners, but a dead-lock in an administrative board should be an impossibility, whether produced by such a provision or by an equal division of the members. A dead-lock means a paralysis of efficiency in anything which it affects, and a deliberate provision by law for causing it can have no motive consistent with the good of the public service. We do not believe that any member of the present board is corrupt or disposed to tolerate corruption in the department, and we are willing to admit that every member has been desirous of raising the character and increasing the efficiency of the force, but the very fact of their disagreement and the existence of their contentions have given currency and a certain amount of credence to stories of corruption and have produced a demoralizing effect upon the force.

Now, if these results have come about with four men on the board who are admitted to be capable and honest and desirous of doing their duty to the public as they understand it, and who have not been at odds on account of political differences, what would be the consequence if the appointment of Commissioners should be made on party grounds and they turned out to be politicians who were not capable and honestly devoted to the public service? We have had a lesson on that score which ought not to be so soon forgotten. But a Mayor having the responsibility of putting one man in charge of the Police Department would not dare to place a man in that position who was not qualified for its duties. A single Commissioner in charge of the department would be subject to such close scrutiny and held to such strict account that he would have the strongest incentive for keeping it free from abuses and maintaining its efficiency on the highest plane. Not only does the experience of the present board furnish the strongest possible argument in favor of a single head, but it has led every member of the board to favor it. This is a matter upon which the Greater New York charter should be set right.

ZUKER'S CASE.

The case of ZUKER, now in the Tombs under sentence for arson in the first degree, has several interesting phases. For some reason the crime of arson has a specially exciting influence on the families and friends of the incendiaries. ZUKER'S trial was not the first in which the relatives of the prisoner had turned a court of justice into a place of wailing. But the lamentations in this case exceeded in volume those over any previous "firebug." The prisoner's family took the occasion of the verdict to turn the courtroom not only into a place of mourning, but into a place of execration. They cursed the jury, the Judge, and the prosecuting officer in set terms and very likely according to hereditary formulas, and rendered the transaction of business quite impossible. While they might have been locked up for disorderly behavior, the court officers took the more merciful course of excluding them from the courtroom when ZUKER came up for sentence and thereby avoided a repetition of the scandal.

But this action did not prevent another and much more serious scandal, which did much more to bring the administration of justice into contempt than could have been done by the unchecked howling of the ZUKER family until all its members were out of breath. This greater scandal consists in the fact that within three hours after ZUKER had been sentenced to imprisonment for thirty-six years a Justice of the Supreme Court granted a certificate that there was reasonable doubt of his guilt, which certificate was intended to operate as a stay of the proceedings in the case. It did not so operate, for the reason that the Sheriff had promptly shipped his prisoner to Sing Sing. The prisoner's lawyers tried to induce the Warden to refuse to receive the prisoner, but as the commitment was perfectly in order and the law does not yet recognize the service of a stay by long-distance telephone, ZUKER was already subjected to the inexpiable indignity of a bath and a shave.

We do not mean to criticise at all the action of Judge PRYOR, the Justice who granted the stay, which was doubtless conscientious. But what shall be said of a system of procedure according to which the administration of justice brings itself into public contempt? There can be no pretense that any new evidence was adduced before Judge PRYOR by the prisoner's counsel. They had exhausted their defense before Judge FURSMAN. The inquest provided by law had taken place. The jurors, who had heard all the evidence and been charged upon the law, found that there was no reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt. Yet all this solemn and expensive performance may go for nothing by the certificate of a Judge whose authority is no greater than that of the Judge who has passed sentence, who has not actually heard the evidence and seen the witnesses. Such a Judge is empowered by the Code of Criminal Procedure, after reviewing a report of the proceedings, to conclude, within three hours after sentence has been passed, that there is reasonable doubt whether the jury was not all wrong about the facts or his learned brother about the law, and to grant a certificate accordingly which for the time nullifies the trial and suspends the execution of the sentence. Such a power turns the administration of justice into a farce and directly instigates public contempt for the law. If the administration of justice is to be respected, it is necessary that the verdict of a jury and the sentence of a Judge should create a presumption which it will require something more to overthrow than the impression another Judge may derive from a cursory inspection of the record of the trial.

One of the hopeful signs in city politics is the division in the ranks of the Tammany "leaders," for that organization as an active body is made up of leaders. It is not a division over principles or policies, of course, but a division over leadership. It by no means consists of the opposition of PURROY to SHEEHAN, whom he calls a "disreputable deputy," but includes the opposition of ex-Mayors GRANT and GILROY and their followers and that of several old-time district leaders. In fact, there are various disintegrating forces at work in Tammany, which indicates an interregnum in the boss-ship. There may be many leaders, but there can be but one "boss," and Tammany is strong only under a "boss" whose authority all recognize. It has to have a political Pope, and a deputy will not do. Whatever authority SHEEHAN may have as a deputy, the mere fact of the dissensions and the outspoken opposition to him among "leaders" is evidence that he has not the qualities or the personal force of a "boss." These cannot be delegated. PURROY assumes that CROKER is still the real "boss," though he has laid aside the symbols of power for the time, and he seems to think that if CROKER would resume his functions the turbulent elements would subside and harmony be restored. But it may be doubted whether CROKER could resume the boss-ship and find his sway undisputed now. He might find his prestige gone since he became rich and has associated with "swells."

This ought to be a favorable season for pretenders to the Spanish throne. Accordingly, nobody will be surprised that Don CARLOS has turned up with an interview in which he denies the report that he has abdicated or will abdicate his pretensions in favor of his son. The fact that he seemed for some time to acquiesce, at least, in that report gives his present denial of it particular interest, especially as he accompanies it with a declaration in favor of Cuban autonomy. However acceptable that sentiment may become in Spain, it is highly unlikely that any considerable faction desires that Don CARLOS should put it in practice. When he was an active and militant pretender, the choice between him and the actual ruler may have seemed to be in his favor. But that is no longer the case. All accounts agree that the Queen Regent is popular, and she is the stronger in popular regard for being a woman. BYRON to the contrary notwithstanding, CERVANTES did not "smile Spain's chivalry away," and there is no sentimental or practical reason why Don CARLOS should be preferred to Queen MARIA CHRISTINA.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Up in New Rochelle the people were short-sighted enough to abandon to private corporations the right to supply both water and gas. The result has been the inevitable one—the villagers pay to the companies the price of their plants every five or six years, and at the end of each such period must begin paying for them again. The stupid system is one that goes very well with the wretched streets that are a characteristic of New Rochelle, and it will probably be remedied in the dim future—that is, when the old settlers lose control of the village government and the commuter element does something besides sleep there. But, meanwhile, a most remarkable thing has happened. The gas company, which has been charging $1.85 per 1,000 feet, has suddenly, and apparently from no compulsion, reduced the price to $1.60. This strange act has amazed and almost terrified the whole community. They cannot understand it, and all mysterious things are more or less alarming. The water company, which makes a minimum charge of $12 a year for supplying a small house, and has trained every one of its meters to demand from $5 to $20 more, has as yet shown no inclination to imitate the other corporation. If it does so, New Rochelle will come to the conclusion that the millennium is approaching.

——The Philadelphia Times has been discussing the origin of the electric telegraph and has elicited several interesting letters from people who claim for other men than Prof. MORSE a part of the fame that common consent accords exclusively to him. One correspondent urged the right of a Dr. ALTER to a share of credit, and now WILLIAM B. WILSON, First Vice President of the Telegraphic Historical Society of North America, has written a long letter in which, while declaring that MORSE was beyond doubt the first to invent a practical, useful electro-magnetic telegraph, he gives details of some remarkable experiments made on Long Island in 1827 by a New Yorker named HENRY GRAY DYAR. This investigator really sent messages over a wire of considerable length, but he used frictional electricity, a form of energy so incontinuous and so easily dissipated that nothing practical did or could come of it. His tests were successful enough, however, to encourage him to plan a line reaching from New York to Philadelphia. This was never constructed, and for a most curious reason. A writ was obtained against DYAR and his partner, a Mr. BROWN of Providence, R. I., for "conspiracy to carry on secret communications from city to city," and this so frightened them that DYAR fled from New York in 1828, left the United States, and settled in Paris.

——Careful note should be made by the public of this important fact: Every advocate of "dollar gas"—which is the same as saying everybody except holders of gas stock and officers of gas companies who has spoken or written on the subject—admits that municipal ownership is the end to be desired, and that any reduction in price, whether great or small, which the existing corporations can be forced to make, is a mere temporary expedient which leaves the real absurdity of the present situation unchanged. If the companies should be compelled to sell gas for the price at which the city could make it, they would voluntarily go out of existence, and yet it is obvious that the consumers will not be permanently content with anything less. The experiences of other cities have proved conclusively that to charge more than 75 cents per 1,000 feet for gas is extortion, and that a municipality can make enormous profits on it at that price. It is not necessary to go abroad for evidence of this. In the little city of Wheeling, West Va., a few years of municipal ownership of the gas works has decreased the expense per 1,000 feet to consumers from $3.50, the price under the old system, to 75 cents, and this sum might be cut in half if Wheeling did not prefer to make money out of the manufacture and apply it to other municipal needs. Practically and really, the people of that city get their gas for much less than the nominal price, the excess going to decrease the amount of general taxation. That is the beauty of the plan. Provided the work is done honestly and the receipts are honestly expended, municipal gas at $2 would be cheaper than company gas at $1. But until New York makes up its mind to take the final step and regain possession of its franchises, of course dollar gas is worth getting, just as half a loaf is worth getting if a whole one cannot be had, but nobody should make the mistake of imagining they have really accomplished anything so long as we continue to employ a needless and expensive middleman.

PERSONAL.

——There is a rumor in circulation to the effect that some enemy of Mr. PLATT is preparing to publish something about "the boss's ambition to wear the Senatorial Tioga." There is obviously a joke, or a pun, or something of the kind lurking in this phrase, much as the statue is concealed in the block of marble, but whether it can be shaped before the Legislature does its work remains to be seen. If the vague report that has reached us is to be trusted, several ingenious persons are hard at work on the idea in a sequestered nook outside the breastworks, and they hope within a day or two to present the result of their toil to the public.

——GEORGE CABOT LODGE thinks he has discovered why there are people who assert that BACON wrote SHAKESPEARE'S plays. The Baconian, according to Mr. LODGE, "walks in the path drawn for him by his own limitations, and he will have it that all the world without exception must walk there too. That the poet, therefore, should be a miracle, a thing not of his kind, is an idea which revolts the Baconian. To him SHAKESPEARE is incomprehensible, and consequently must be false. This is SHAKESPEARE'S crime—that he cannot be explained by cause and effect. And this is the real reason that has induced men to raise the Baconian theory. The Baconian is essentially of his time. He is a perfect expression of that vanity which has robbed the world of prophet and priest, of miracle and imagination, and left it in the hopeless aridity of realism."

——According to the foreign dispatches, Spain has been questioning various potentates about what they would do in case the Spaniards should make up their minds to declare war against this country. All the replies, it seems, have been of an almost ludicrously evasive character, except that received from the Vatican, which is described, not too definitely or intelligently, as being "altogether favorable to Spain." The further very important information is vouchsafed that King ALFONSO has written to the Pope, imploring his prayers for Spanish success in the meditated venture. Now ALFONSO XIII.—an unlucky number that, or, at least, ominous—was ten years old last May. It would be extremely interesting to know the line of argument followed by this mature statesman in proving the righteousness of his cause, but as his letter was probably marked "confidential," curiosity on the subject is likely to go unsatisfied. Common fairness, however, necessitates the admission that the King has shown a lot of sense. So far as known, he is the only resident of the Iberian Peninsula who has made any preparation at all for the rather large conflict which Spain thinks she is thinking about. Some diversity of opinion may exist as to the immediate and practical value of the aid his forethought has obtained; but, that question aside, the little King deserves cordial praise for his wisdom in not trusting wholly to wild threats as a substitute for soldiers and money, ships, and cannon.

——WILLIAM MORRIS left a personal estate that has been officially valued at £5,069. His will, which was made less than a month before the poet's death, appoints as executors Mrs. MORRIS, SYDNEY CARLYLE COCKERELL, and FREDERICK STARTRIDGE ELLIS. To the latter MORRIS bequeathed the manuscripts of his published works, and the trustees are to hold and retain as a part of the estate all copyrights and other interests in books, manuscripts, and things of a like nature, and are to retain or sell, as they see fit, all of the testator's library except books selected from it by Mrs. MORRIS, amounting in value to not more than £500. Not a penny of the fortune goes to charity or to any association for furthering MORRIS'S socialistic doctrines, but all of it, with the exception of two or three inconsequential legacies to friends and relatives, will be divided ultimately between the poet's two daughters, JANE MORRIS and Mrs. MAY SPARLING. This is a continuation of the singular inconsistency which many observers thought they saw in MORRIS'S whole life. Himself a capitalist and an employer of labor on strictly business principles, he preached in the streets, or anywhere else that he could find an audience, the iniquity of private ownership, and with bitterness and vehemence attacked the class of which, by birth and practice, he was a typical representative. And, dying, he has provided, so far as he could, for the continuance of the system he denounced. Yet of MORRIS'S absolute sincerity probably no one has any doubt at all.

——In the desperate search that has been making at Boston to find other arguments against the Macmonnies statue than the very obvious and perfectly tenable one that, while the Bacchante would be unobjectionable in an art gallery, it is rather absurdly out of place and therefore more or less offensive in the public library of a New England city, some ingenious person recently lighted upon the expedient of asserting that the dreadfully famous SARAH BROWN served the sculptor as model for his bronze dancer. No attempt has been made to show what relevancy the late Miss BROWN'S moral character had to the artistic merit of an idealized reproduction of her face and form, but for all that the statement was gravely used in letters to the Boston papers as proving how horribly wicked it was to place, and is to keep, the statue in its present position. Somebody without a sense of humor has put an end to this amusing display of the peculiar logic that characterizes Puritan minds by calling attention to the fact that MACMONNIES modeled his statue, not after the suavely harmonious contour of the reprehensible SARAH, but by the assistance of a mysterious "Mlle. BEATRICE W.," a beauteous young woman very well known in the ateliers of Paris, and whose fame is strictly confined to professional limits. This information, of course, has robbed many well-intentioned orators of an excuse to rehearse before horrified but deeply interested audiences the exploits of Miss BROWN. They see poor compensation in telling such unexciting facts as that "Mlle. W.," while posing for the bacchante, had so many other engagements with sculptors and painters of note that she could not possibly have had time or energy for acquiring a legend like that which surrounds the memory of the unfortunate heroine of Latin Quarter festivities.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Nevada's Strait.

From The Butte (Mon.) Inter Mountain.

If Nevada is poor and almost depopulated, the goldites are responsible for its downfall. Demonetization killed Nevada and it will kill Ohio and Indiana and every other State in the Union unless the crime is repaired. New York has more people than the Sage Brush State, but they are not any happier or more prosperous.

More Schools in the South.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

All over the South there is an increasing demand for more and better common schools, just as there is in Georgia. The legislative mind is becoming directed to them rather than to the establishment and maintenance of colleges. It is one of the most encouraging signs of the times that the public thought has taken this direction.

The South

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston was true to himself and to his people, when, in his speech the other night at the banquet of the New England Society of New York, he repudiated the new-South idea. "The South," said Col. Johnston, "I do not say the new South; it is the old South, continuing fond of her traditions and ashamed of no part of her history," &c. There is nothing more sickening than to hear a Southern man talk about "the new South," particularly if he is addressing an assemblage of Northern men.

Hydrophobia.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

A few years ago many reputable physicians taught and believed that there was no such disease as hydrophobia, and that the bite of a mad dog was not fatal to human beings, except as their imaginations were excited to a fatal strain on their nervous systems. In simpler language, they held that such victims were actually scared to death. There was, and is yet, much force in that contention, for there can be no doubt that many people not really poisoned by the bite die of fear and mental strain; but that hydrophobia exists and is a fatal disease is now well established.

GIVE THE CLERGYMEN A LIFT.

An Appeal for Encouragement from a Deserving Home Industry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a clergyman who receives a very moderate salary and am desirous of bettering my circumstances. Knowing well the benevolent disposition of your paper, I wish to ask your help in furthering a plan which will be of benefit to a great many struggling people, (myself included,) and will reflect credit upon the Government.

I have learned that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is just now giving a hearing to the representatives of certain interests who have so much concern for the honor and welfare of the Nation that they are devoting their valuable time to the service of their country. But I observe with a good deal of surprise that the delegation now before the Congressional committee comprises none of my profession. I know, Mr. Editor, that your sense of fairness will convince you that it is not just that the clerical profession should be left out when the Nation's money is to be distributed. I therefore ask your earnest co-operation for a plan which I have devised, which, if carried out, will correct this injustice. Let a law be passed which shall make it obligatory upon Congress to buy the sermons of any clergyman of good standing in the country who may present them at the Government office. I shall not presume to dictate how much my sermons and those of my fellow-clergymen may be worth, but I think I may, with due modesty, suggest that $5 would not be an extravagant price to pay. These sermons purchased by the Government should be sold to the highest bidder. It is just possible that in these wicked times there might not be so great a demand for this sort of literature as the quality of the writings would certainly deserve, and, should there be an accumulation of any considerable stock, to what better use could the new library of Congress be put than to serve as a storage house for these sermons?

It is certainly most unfortunate for the success of this scheme that the late election should have blighted, for the moment, the hopes of the owners of silver mines, and so given a check to the prosecution of private interests before Congress. But let us hope that the inspiring sight now witnessed in Washington of these patriotic gentlemen devoting themselves heart and soul to the task of infusing a loftier sense of duty into the hearts of Congressmen will awaken the country to a renewed appreciation—for a time lost sight of—of the true functions of Government.

Will not THE TIMES further this grand object by helping the modest plan which I have suggested? Perhaps, by its efforts a committee of clergymen could be appointed to join and hold up the hands of these noble gentlemen in Washington. L. H. S.

New York, Dec. 30, 1896.

Easily Guessed.

From The Providence Journal.

They tell a story in Hartford of a bright lady who went to a "literary" party in that city, where each member of the company was dressed to represent a familiar work in literature. This particular woman wore copies of two sensational New York newspapers on her gown, and the party had little difficulty in deciding that she personified the Biglow Papers.

BEFORE THE DAWN.

Will H. Thompson in San Francisco Argonaut.

A lion lurked in a ruin old:
(Oh, restless wraith of a vanished race!)
To idols of bronze and stone and gold
He lifted the stare of a monstrous face.

A snake lay coiled on a crumbling throne:
(Oh, serpent soul of the desert land!)
In a desolate wild by the whirlwind mown
He reigned in a kingdom of dust and sand.

A soul-sick man in a garden wept:
(Oh, torch in the night of the world's despair!)
And the beast and the snake through the darkness crept,
And snarled and hissed till they drowned his prayer.

But his sobs went up by the startled stars:
(Oh, listening ears of the God Most High!)
And the lightning flamed, and the thunder-jars
Shattered the silence behind the sky.

And the snake to the desolate atmoor fled,
And the beast to his drear campagna home.
(Oh, rest for the spirit of Carthage dead!
Oh, peace to the ghost of buried Rome!

A SUCCESSFUL SIEGFRIED

JEAN DE RESZKE'S TRIUMPHANT DEBUT AS THE YOUNG VOLSUNG.

The Production of the Second Drama of Wagner's Tetralogy at the Metropolitan Opera House—An Evening of Immense Enthusiasm Before and Behind the Curtain.

After several postponements and a great amount of nerve-racking rehearsal, Wagner's "Siegfried" was performed by the Metropolitan Opera House Company last night. The chief significance of the event lay in the fact that the performance, as a whole, was in the hands of artists trained for years in what is somewhat loosely described as the Italian school, and, therefore, accustomed to a style of music and traditions of delivery wholly opposed to the manner of Wagner. Strictly speaking, the chief singers of last night's performance are of French artistic culture, whence the step into Wagnerdom is shorter and less difficult than that from pure Italian schooling. Nevertheless, the production of "Siegfried" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was like that of "Tristan und Isolde" last season, another demonstration of the fact that the dominion of Wagner has been acknowledged, and that the great singers of the bel canto have learned that in his works they would find the field of their highest artistic achievement.

The demonstration of facts last evening has a converse, which is equally important and which calls for especial mention in these columns. For nearly ten years this paper has preached in its musical criticisms that bad singing was not a necessity in Wagner drama; that Wagner's music was not impossible to deliver with all the grace and beauty of the most polished Italian style; and that if it were properly sung much of the thoughtless comment on its lack of melody would disappear. It was held in these columns that since Lilli Lehmann and Emil Fischer could sing Wagner's music beautifully, there was no excuse for the vocal shortcomings of such distinguished distorters of Wagner's music as Max Alvary. Last season's performance of "Tristan und Isolde" proved conclusively the justness of the doctrine preached in these columns. None of us had ever before heard Tristan's death scene sung. Even Niemann, who was overwhelming in his histrionic exposition of the despair of the hero, could only shout the declamation in disjointed and tuneless patches. Jean de Reszke showed us that it could be sung without the infraction of a single one of those time-tried rules that make for beauty in vocal utterance, and that when so sung this music lost none of its greatness, but on the contrary gained in pathetic potency. Last night's performance demonstrated that the music of "Seigfried" was singable from first to last and that it was all the more beautiful when sung in the Italian or French style—so long as that style was used only as a means and had behind it a perfect sympathy with Wagner's purposes.

The production of last evening was further notable because only one German was engaged in the work upon the stage. To be sure the saddle of the general-in-chief was occupied by one trained in Germany, and for the most part in the home, and under the eyes, of Wagner himself. But, after all, Anton Seidl is a Hungarian, and so the record may read that one German, Herr von Hubbenet as Mime, was engaged in last night's performance. Of the others, three were Poles, one was an Australian, two were Americans, and one was a Frenchman. Of these artists five learned German solely for the sake of Wagner, and of all the persons in the cast four, at advanced stages of their careers, made their first appearances in this music drama. Of these four three were singers of world-wide fame, who had nothing to gratify but the artist's insatiable ambition to achieve conquests in new territory. These three could not hope to increase the universal esteem for their work as artists, nor to add one jot to their value as members of an operatic company. They undertook their tasks voluntarily because they felt that in the later music dramas of Wagner there was for them a promised land, where they might tread celestial heights unknown before.

These are some of the things proved by last night's performance. It proved others, but they must be reserved for more leisurely discussion at a time when, to paraphrase Swinburne, the hounds of midnight are not on morning's traces. To-day's comment must be rather in the nature of a record of impressions and a report of facts than in that of calm and judicial criticism. "Siegfried" is a long drama, and it was late when the performance concluded. General results cannot be adequately summed up in such conditions, but something may be said about them. The drama was presented in the true Wagnerian spirit, except in so far as the work of Mme. Melba was concerned, and of that more may be said hereafter. The impersonator of Siegfried and the conductor carry the burden of two-thirds of the drama upon their shoulders, and Jean de Reszke and Anton Seidl are a combination of Wagnerians that cannot be surpassed in the world, and probably not equaled.

M. Jean de Reszke, famous as Romeo and Faust, once gave in New York a performance of John of Leyden, which stamped him as one of the greatest dramatic tenors in the history of opera. But last season he displayed the full development of those dramatic powers in "Tristan," when he proved that he was capable of an exact and lifelike embodiment of one of Wagner's two master heroes. Last night M. de Reszke became famous as the young Siegfried. It was for him a doubtful experiment, for a satisfactory impersonation of the young hero of the immortal drama of life's springtime and the birth of love requires youthfulness of appearance and buoyancy of action. M. de Reszke did not, it is true, look quite as young a Siegfried as one could have wished; yet he looked sufficiently young to preserve sympathy and interest, while his splendid physique was that of a hero. His physical proportions are indeed admirably suited to the rôle, and in vigor and power of action he left nothing to be desired. There were grace and strength in his every movement, and he acted with a freedom which was made possible only by an absolutely perfect acquaintance with the entire score of the music drama. Those who wish to understand how completely he has mastered the score should note at the next performance the unerring accuracy of his hammer beats in the forge scene. He never misses a single stroke of the troublesome rhythms which Wagner has given him.

To rise from the mere physical aspects of his Siegfried to its intellectual and emotional qualities, let us say briefly that his conception of the part is complete, just, and masterful. As it was in Tristan, so it is in Siegfried; there is not a single word of the text or phrase of the music whose meaning he does not understand and reveal. Furthermore, he sets the character of the young Siegfried before us. He gives us the impetuous energy, the fiery will, the fearless courage, the pathetic yearning, the overmastering love, and the youthful ingenuousness with the unfailing skill of a commanding artist who has at his call all the resources of lyric art and knows how to employ them with the most delicate discrimination. In the sum and in the details his Siegfried is a complete and satisfying embodiment of Wagner's ideas. And it is always entrancing to both eye and ear. Jean de Reszke charms the senses, fascinates the fancy, and fires the imagination. He is Baldur, the beautiful, prototype of Siegfried. He is Sigurd, the son of Volsung. He is Siegfried lover and warrior.

It is like uttering a truism to say that he sang the music beautifully. It would be perhaps nearer the truth to say that it never was sung before. Jean de Reszke has not now to prove his ability to voice the declamation of Wagner's later style, but it came upon us like a new revelation last night. Nothing more touching could be conceived than his reading of the lines in the forest:

> "Doch ich bin so allein,
> Hab' nicht Bruder noch Schwester;
> Meine Mutter schwand,
> Mein Vater fiel;
> Nie sah sie der Sohn."

The purely lyric parts of the rôle he sang as no one has ever sung them before. The "wander song" was glorious in its verve and rhythmic richness, and the celebration of Nothung at the forge and the anvil was a superb example of all that is noblest in lyric art. The whole of the scene of the forest was sung in a manner altogether lovely, and in the final duo, warmed to the highest glow of emotional force, the great singer soared into regions of eloquence in song where the hearer could follow him only in that triumphant exaltation of spirit which it is the dearest privilege of music to establish in common between performer and auditor. M. Jean de Reszke's Siegfried must go into the annals of opera as one of the master creations of the century.

Little space is left to speak of the others. M. Edouard de Reszke, as Wotan, achieved one of the greatest successes of his career. But he had less to gain than Wagner. It is a pity that the master could not have lived to behold the ideal Wotan in the drama. The massive form and dignified bearing of the great basso, and the sonorous thunder of his organ-like voice rehabilitated Wotan and made of the mysterious Wanderer a genuine father of all the gods, well worthy to hew his spear from the ashtree Yggdrasil, and with it for his sceptre to rule the world. Mr. David Bispham's Alberich was excellent in every respect, and Herr von Hubbenet, imported from Germany especially for this production, gave a very fine performance of Mime in the accepted style. Of course Mime must not sing well. His thin and querulant tenor is intended as a foil to the heroic tones of Siegfried, and Hubbenet's voice suited this requirement of the part perfectly. M. Castelmary cannot be said to have made his first appearance as the dragon, but he sang Fafner's music through the tin trumpet in a satisfactory, if not striking, manner. Miss Sophie Traubmann was the orchestra invisible person. She sang the music of the forest bird, but in a manner neither birdlike nor blithesome. Mlle Olitzka was a satisfactory Erda.

Too many considerations for dismissal at this time surround the first essay of Mme. Melba in German opera. She appeared, of course, at a late hour, and there were evidences that even her experience and self-confidence were not proof against the assaults of nervousness. It is undeniable, and may as well be said now as later, that the quality of her voice and her style of singing are not suited to a complete embodiment of Brünnhilde, and she can be praised now only for her conscientious effort and for her ambition, which was more potent than wise.

The drama was admirably put on the stage, with every attention to the numerous and troublesome details in which it abounds. The bird was a little overfed, but the dragon was a beauty of his kind. The change from the first to the second scene of Act III. was excellently done—indeed, better than it was ever done here before. Stage Manager William Parry deserves a word of praise for his careful work. It is unnecessary to say anything about Mr. Seidl. Every one knows that he is master of the forces in such a work as "Siegfried." He conducted with his customary skill last night. The orchestra was tolerably good, the chief blemishes being a coarseness of tone and some imperfections of intonation in the brass. But the trombones always have trouble with this music.

The audience was one that packed the house to its utmost capacity and in every possible way demonstrated its delight. Of course, the greatest enthusiasm was shown after the first act, in which the tremendous power of the forging scene always blows emotion to a white heat. M. de Reszke's superb climax caused him to be recalled half a dozen times and hailed with cheers. Mr. Seidl and Mr. von Hubbenet came in for a fair share of the applause, of which Mr. Seidl received a goodly amount when he made his first appearance in the orchestra. At the end of the second act the enthusiasm was not so great but it never is, for the climax is too tender and poetic to call forth demonstrations of popular approval. Those who were present last night will cherish that scene in their memories. At the close of the drama there was a long outpouring of applause, which must have sent the principal artists home happy, though tired. The performance as a whole was a splendid success, and its one grave shortcoming may be dismissed kindly at this time. Mr. Grau is to be congratulated upon a most valuable addition to the repertory of his house, and the de Reszke brothers upon another successful incursion into the field which they love best.

A NEW DRAMA OF SOCIETY.

"Equality," by E. Mora Davison, to be Produced at the Savoy.

"Equality," a drama of society, by E. Mora Davison, will have its first production at the Savoy Theatre, formerly called Herrmann's and the Gaiety, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, Monday next. Lionel E. Lawrence, the lessee of the theatre, says that Mr. Davison's play interested him on account of the technical ability displayed by the author in its construction, and that it was ready for immediate production, which was necessary, as he was looking for a play to follow the one now presented by his stock company.

"Equality," which will be presented by the entire Savoy Theatre stock company, does not deal with any particular social question, but is a complete study of equality, touching upon politics and questions of far-reaching importance in the structure of society.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Romeo et Juliette" will be presented by the Metropolitan Opera House Company in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Jan. 7. Melba will appear as Juliette.

—"The Gay Parisians" will be presented at the Garden Theatre Monday night, with Sadie Martinot in the rôle of the flirtatious wife. It will be followed by "Heartsease," with Henry Miller in the title rôle, Jan. 11.

—Miss Virginia Earle, who has been seriously ill from the effects of a severe cold, was said to be much improved yesterday. It is believed that she will be able to resume her rôle in the "Geisha" at Daly's Theatre early next week.

—The programme for the seventh of the series of Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House includes Huberman, the boy violinist, who will make his last appearance; Mmes. Litvinne and Mantelli, and Cremonini, Campanari, and Plancon. Anton Seidl will conduct.

—A double performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be given by the class of '95 of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., in Carnegie Lyceum Saturday. The chief feature of the affair is the originality of a Shakespearean play performed and managed entirely by women.

—Joseph Jefferson witnessed the performance of "A Fool of Fortune" by W. H. Crane at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. Both Mr. Crane and Mr. Jefferson are giving sittings for marble busts to a well known New York sculptor. It is said that the busts, when finished, will be placed upon exhibition in a public art gallery.

Our Lacrosse Team Welcomed.

From The London World.

The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn has definitely decided to send over a lacrosse team to England about the end of the season, and their arrival will probably increase public interest in the game. A Canadian team would possibly test the English players more severely, but the United States twelve will doubtless give a good account of themselves. The last "foreign" visit was by Toronto in 1888, when the Canadians played six matches without a loss. Modern players may be pardoned for considering that the standard of English teams has improved considerably during the last eight years. There were some important divisional matches in the South on Saturday, when Snaresbrook defeated Hampstead, and West London drew with Woodford, in the two chief games. Surbiton still hold an unbeaten record, and their last season's opponents for the English championship, Stockport, have also not been defeated in the Northern championship competition.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30.—The keg and barrel factory of the W. S. Robinson Company, Fair Haven, was burned this morning. Loss, $30,000; partly insured.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Nelsonville Sewer Pipe Works, at Nelsonville, Athens County, this morning. The loss is estimated at $55,000.

JAMAICA FRUIT IN LONDON.

Much of It Found to be in Bad Condition at the Sale.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Garcia, Jacobs & Co. conducted the sale at the Covent Garden Market to-day of an experimental cargo of Jamaica fruit, which arrived by the steamer Port Victor. The sale attracted crowds of buyers, both of London and from the country. The offerings included 2,000 boxes of oranges, of which one-third was unsuitable, but the remainder was of excellent quality, and averaged from 6s to 10s per hundred. About half of the bananas were in bad condition, and realized only from 3s to 8s a bunch, whereas they ought to have fetched from 10s to 20s per bunch had they been in good order.

The steamer Elderslie also brought a cargo from Jamaica, but the fruit was condemned as being unfit for use through defective cooling on board the ship. The general opinion as to the result of the sale is that there is no doubt as to the success of the venture of bringing Jamaica fruit for sale in the London market when it arrives in sound condition. About 300 boxes of the Elderslie's oranges were found to be in sound condition and were sold at from 9s 6d to 17s 6d per box.

Riverside California oranges sold at from 15s to 22s per box and were adjudged excellent in condition and quality.

AWARD AGAINST VENEZUELA.

Announced by the Swiss Federal Council Yesterday.

BERNE, Dec. 30.—The Swiss Federal Council to-day rendered a decision in the matter of the arbitration of the claims of the French merchant and ship owner M. Fabiani against the Republic of Venezuela under the Administration of former President Blanco.

Fabiani asserted that Blanco had ruined him, and his claims for indemnity were submitted to the President of the Swiss Confederation for arbitration in 1891. The Federal Council in 1893 directed Prof. Virgile Rossel of the University of Berne to examine the case and give a legal opinion of the action of the Venezuelan Executive toward the complainant, who demanded 58,000,000 francs indemnity. The award promulgated by the Federal Council to-day simply recognizes the fact that justice was denied to Fabiani, and fixes the indemnity to be paid to him by the Republic of Venezuela at 4,346,656 francs.

The decision solves a great many points affecting the rights of nations, private and international rights, and civil rights, and gives exhaustive explanations thereon. The document, it is expected, will be of the highest order of international value.

SHORT TERMS FOR ASSASSINS.

The Murderers of ex-Premier Stambuloff Convicted.

SOFIA, Dec. 30.—The trial of Tufektchieff, Atzoff, and Georgieff, the alleged assassins of ex-Premier Stambuloff, which has been in progress here for several days, was ended to-day by the conviction of Tufektchieff and Atzoff, and the acquittal of Georgieff. The convicted men were sentenced to three years' imprisonment each.

The light sentences imposed upon the convicted men have caused no surprise, in view of the unconcealed bias of the court in their favor. Tufektchieff was formerly an employe in the Ministry of Public Works, and Atzoff was the coachman who drove Stambuloff from his club to the place where he was set upon by assassins on July 15, 1895, dying three days later. Georgieff was formerly a servant of Major Fenitza, who was executed at the instigation of Stambuloff for alleged conspiracy against the Government.

Alexander and Milan Reconciled.

BELGRADE, Dec. 30.—A reconciliation between King Alexander of Servia and his father, ex-King Milan, has been effected, and ex-King Milan will shortly return to Belgrade to reside. The coming of Milan to Belgrade will cause ex-Queen Natalie, the wife of the ex-King and mother of King Alexander, to take her departure from the capital, the relations of the royal couple not being even of a friendly nature.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The North German Gazette, a semi-official journal, confirms the statement that Germany refuses to accept the newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador. The refusal, the Gazette says, is based upon personal and essential reasons.

MOSCOW, Dec. 30.—The fourteenth game of the Lasker-Steinitz chess match was begun on Monday evening and, after an adjournment, was concluded early this morning. A Ruy Lopez, opened by the former, was won after forty moves by Lasker. The score at present stands: Lasker, 8; Steinitz, 2; drawn, 4.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The Berlin Post publishes a dispatch from its correspondent in Alexandria which says that a vessel flying the French flag, which recently passed that port ostensibly for China, did not go through the Suez Canal, but turned northward, inducing the belief that the intention of those on board is to smuggle arms into the Island of Crete for the use of the Cretan insurgents.

BEEKMAN STREET FIRE.

Business Firms Sustain Loss by an Early Morning Blaze.

Smoke was seen coming from the third story window of the brick building at 48 Beekman Street shortly after 1 o'clock this morning by Policeman Hickey, who turned in an alarm at the corner of Gold Street. Another alarm was sent in by Policeman Bishop at Spruce and William Streets.

When the flames got to north volumes of smoke poured from every window of the building, which is occupied by C. B. Hewitt & Brothers, Charles Butl, and Philip Meeder.

The building was damaged to the amount of $500, and the tenants suffered a loss of about $3,500. The fire was under control at $1.40 A. M.

Educational Qualification.

From The Tacoma (Washington) News.

The amendment to the Constitution of the State of Washington was adopted by a considerable majority, so that new voters—not those already voters—must hereafter be able to read and speak English. It is evidence how little attention is paid to important propositions by voters to note that only 40,002 votes were cast on this question, while the total vote was more than three times that many.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BATH, Me., Dec. 30.—The Bath Iron Works has secured a contract for two big lightships and one lighthouse tender, to cost $320,000, so that the job will keep the works going, full blast, all Winter.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 30.—Herring are abundant in Placentia Bay and also along the west coast. Thirty American schooners are loading at Placentia, and eleven have sailed for Gloucester with full loads.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Mann, the wife of the Captain of the British ship Thomasina MacLellen, from Santos for Philadelphia, died Nov. 28 of seasickness and palpitation of the heart. The body was buried at sea.

SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 30.—Annie Damer, the Buffalo (N. Y.) young woman whose disappearance last Thursday created a sensation, was found this morning in a brush heap, about half a mile from the city limits. She was dazed and partly unconscious. She can give no account of her disappearance, nor can she tell how she came where she was found.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 30.—Gov. Upham has refused to grant a pardon to ex-Banker J. B. Koetting of Milwaukee. Koetting was cashier of the Milwaukee South-Side Savings Bank, in the failure of which many small depositors lost money, and was sentenced to five years in the State prison for embezzlement. He has served about a year and a half of his time, in addition to an equal period spent in jail at Milwaukee.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Seeley—Tuttle.

A very pretty holiday wedding was that of Miss Florence Tuttle, daughter of Austin S. Tuttle, to Clinton Barnum Seeley, a grandson of P. T. Barnum, at Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, the vicar in charge, performed the ceremony.

The color scheme of the church decorations was green and red, and consisted of Yuletide evergreens and wild Southern smilax, intertwined with red roses. Miss Tuttle's gown was of white satin, trimmed with old point lace. Her veil of point lace was confined to her coiffure with several jeweled pins, the gifts of the bridegroom. She was given away by her cousin, Sidney T. Clark. She carried a shower bouquet of white Bride roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Austina Tuttle, the sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. She was costumed in a white silk gown, covered with chiffon and trimmed with collar and belt of red satin. She carried a shower bouquet of red carnations.

The bridesmaids were Miss Lydie Roble, Miss Angie Fleiss, Miss Anna Fleiss, and Miss Fannie Seeley, a cousin of the bridegroom. They were prettily attired in white silk, with collarettes and belts of red satin. They carried bouquets of red carnations tied with long red ribbons. They wore large black velvet Gainsborough picture hats, dressed with black ostrich tips and trimmed with white silk. The best man was Herbert B. Seeley, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Clarence Hamilton of Orange, N. J., Wilson Marshall, Louis Ogden, Edwin Delnoy, Marshall Bishop, and H. A. Bergman.

A reception and dinner was held at the residence of the bride's sister, Miss Tuttle, 16 West Thirty-seventh Street. The bride received many handsome presents.

Among those present at the marriage were Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Seeley, Dr. J. A. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Clark of Binghamton, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Marshall of Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John Sayre Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick James Gillespie, James F. Gillespie, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Judge and Mrs. William Rumsey, the Misses Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Dickerson, Miss Dickerson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schaeffe Douglas, Miss Maria Schaeffe Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. David Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Walton C. Percy, Mr. and Mrs. David W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Elliott, and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker.

Harris—French.

SARATOGA, Dec. 30.—The marriage of Miss Georgiana French of this place to John Andrew Harris, Jr., of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, was solemnized at noon today in Washington Street Bethesda Episcopal Church. The church was crowded with a fashionable and select assemblage. Just before the bridal party arrived at the church, a choir of fifty male voices, singing the wedding march from "Lohengrin," entered from the vestry room, escorting the clergy, and moved across the chancel. The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, led the way, followed by the Rev. Dr. John Andrews Harris, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, the father of the bridegroom, and Richard Searing, acting rector of Bethesda Episcopal Church. They were accompanied by the bridegroom, who was attended by Charles Cowperthwait of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. The ushers were Francis Stevens of Hoboken, a cousin of the bridegroom; Charles Gunnery and Joseph Woolston of Germantown, Penn.; George Sergeant of New York City, Arthur B. Shepard of Saratoga Springs, and Winsor P. French, a brother of the bride, also of Saratoga Springs. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia Metcalf of Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, Miss Anna Richards of New Haven, Conn.; Miss Elizabeth Harris, a sister of the bridegroom, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Miss Sara Griffin of Buffalo, Caroline T. Lane of Troy, Miss Eleanor Kalbfleisch of Brooklyn, Miss Emma Strong of Saratoga Springs, and Miss Mary J. Potter, a niece of Bishop Potter, of Geneva. Master Stephen French, a brother of the bride, acted as page.

The betrothal service was said by the Rev. Dr. Harris, after which Bishop Doane took up the service and performed the marriage ceremony.

From the church the bridal party repaired to The Gables, on North Broadway, the Summer home of William A. Shepard, the father of Mrs. French, which had been opened especially for the occasion. Here a reception, followed by a wedding breakfast, was held.

Kimball—Logan.

NEWBURG, N.Y., Dec. 30.—Miss Anna L. Logan of this city and Frank G. Kimball of New York were married at St. Paul's Church at noon to-day by the Rev. Rufus Emory. The church was decorated with marguerites. The bride was attired in a costume of white brocaded moire. Miss Marjorie Schoonmaker of this city was maid of honor and wore a gown of white moire. The bridesmaids were Miss Grace Calkin of Ridgewood, N. J., and Miss May Weller of Newburg. Both were attired in blue moire. All the lady participants carried marguerites. Warren Dickey acted as groomsman.

The ushers were Eugene Harter, Clive Mecklem of New York, Mr. Baird of Yonkers, Nathaniel D. Smith, W. Clement Scott of Newburg, and Mr. Kingsley of New York. During the ceremony Prof. H. C. Mecklem played softly on the harp.

Landis—Doerr.

The marriage of Miss Mary Estelle Doerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Doerr of this city, to Clayton G. Landis of Lancaster, Penn., was celebrated last evening at the Waldorf. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Mitchell of Lancaster, Penn. The bride's gown was of white satin, with duchess lace trimming. The veil was of tulle and was secured to the coiffure by a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white Bride roses.

The best man was William F. Doerr, the brother of the bride. There were no ushers. Immediately after the ceremony the relatives and intimate friends of the family dined in the State parlors. Mr. and Mrs. Landis will travel for several months.

Judge—Stewart.

The marriage of Miss Eliza Stewart, daughter of Alderman David S. Stewart, to Dennis Judge, took place at noon yesterday in St. Patrick's Church, corner of Kent and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Father Taafe, officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. Fathers White, Moran, O'Reilly and Tinney. The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Anna Stewart. Eugene R. Judge, brother of the groom, was best man. A large number of city officials and politicians witnessed the ceremony. A reception and breakfast followed at the residence of Alderman Stewart at No. 407 Lafayette Avenue.

Marsh—Taylor.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Dec. 30.—At St. George's Cathedral to-day, Miss Edith Norton Taylor, daughter of Col. D. Norton Taylor, a retired British officer, was married to Capt. Marsh, Royal Artillery, of Plymouth, England. Guests were present from Halifax and other Canadian cities. Capt. and Mrs. Marsh left this afternoon for England.

Loring—Carew.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Mr. F. W. Loring of Boston, Mass., was married in this city this morning to Miss Caroline Pole Carew. The ceremony was performed in St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square.

Atlas Bank Director Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Former President J. C. McMullin of the Home National Bank and a Director of the Atlas National Bank which closed last week, died to-day of heart disease.

Dr. Butler Feeling Better.

The physicians of Dr. Charles Butler at 9:30 last night issued the following bulletin: "Dr. Butler, though depressed by the change of weather, is doing nicely. He is feeling a little better to-night."

TO TRY CAPT. CHAPMAN.

Case Set for Jan. 7—Seely and His Guests Willing to Appear.

Capt. Chapman of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station visited Police Headquarters yesterday and presented a letter asking the Commissioners to put him on trial on account of raiding Sherry's at the time of the Seely dinner.

In his letter Capt. Chapman says that he courts a searching inquiry and submits that every consideration of justice demands that he be punished if wrong and vindicated if right. "I shall regret," he says, "if this opportunity be not given me to face my accusers to compel them to definite proof and to put upon the records of the department my own answer thereto."

After the letter had been received there was a long conference in Commissioner Roosevelt's office between Chief Conlin, Alderman Hall, counsel for Mr. Seeley; Thomas Thatcher, who is Mr. Sherry's lawyer, and Commissioner Roosevelt.

The question was whether Mr. Seely and his guests should be subpœnaed to the trial. Chief Conlin said it was absolutely necessary to put Capt. Chapman on trial. Alderman Hall and Mr. Thatcher said their clients were willing to appear as witnesses.

Mr. Hall said the guests of the dinner would come—the twenty-two who were there. He said their testimony would be cumulative, however, and did not think it necessary for all to appear.

At the meeting of the Police Board later in the day, it was decided that Capt. Chapman's trial should be held Jan. 7.

Commissioner Parker said that the dancer "Little Egypt" had made a statement to him regarding the dance she gave at the dinner, and that he had turned the statement over to Capt. Chapman.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Capt. Evan P. Howell of Atlanta is at the Marlborough.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer of Newport are at the Plaza.

—Gen. John Kemp Mizner, United States Army, is at the Savoy.

—Judge J. H. Metcalf of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Normandie.

—Assemblyman S. F. Nixon of Westfield, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—J. W. Kendrick of Minneapolis and William H. Beck of Washington are at the Buckingham.

—Simon P. Sheerin of Indiana and the Rev. Dr. James G. Mitchell of Lancaster, Penn., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., and Congressman Robert Adams, Jr., of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman.

—Charles H. Johnston of Syracuse, C. J. Grant of Philadelphia, and William B. Swan of Indianapolis are at the St. Cloud.

—H. R. Houghton of Boston, R. M. Peck of Providence, and J. S. McEwan and E. D. Wood of Albany are at the Grand Union.

—Benjamin Parkhurst of Washington, Joseph MacFarland of Philadelphia, and M. G. Hay of San Francisco, are at the St. Denis.

—Robert Winsor and R. B. Whitridge of Boston, S. M. Hamill of Cleveland, and Albert Graff of Philadelphia are at the Albemarle.

—W. W. Willoughby of Washington, B. L. Cook of Chicago, and George H. Chapin and Norris W. Harkness of Boston are at the Windsor.

—James Anderson of Baltimore, R. C. Seymour of Chicago, F. M. Bailey of Boston, and William A. Stevens of Troy, are at the Everett.

—John H. Grant of St. Louis, Robert E. Ross of Chicago, Charles Stern of Rochester, and W. J. Folsom of Philadelphia are at the Imperial.

—George L. Marshall of Richmond, Va., John D. Meister of Buffalo, George J. Akers of Chicago, and W. H. Plunkitt of Washington are at the Astor.

—B. H. Warren and Lawrence Dilworth of Pittsburg, C. W. Beck of Chicago, Reginald Foster of Boston, and D. P. Jones of Philadelphia are at the Holland.

—Attorney General T. E. Hancock and State Engineer Campbell W. Adams of Albany, Edward L. Pierce of Boston, and William D. Bishop of Bridgeport, Conn., are at the Manhattan.

—Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, N. Y., and William Purcell, W. H. H. Webster, and Charles L. Phipps of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration are at the Murray Hill.

—Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia, Judge William K. Townsend of New Haven, James A. Gary of Baltimore, and ex-Congressman Stephen C. Millard of Binghamton, N. Y., are at the Waldorf.

—The Rev. J. McC. Bellows of Staten Island, William L. Harris, Washington, D. C.; J. W. Whelpley, Washington, D. C.; H. Miller, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Williams and family, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Duane Williams and family, Philadelphia; and Mr. and Mrs. Brudge, Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; W. S. Adams, housefurnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; B. F. Beckwith, hosiery, 108 Worth Street.

—Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; S. S. Spencer, dress goods and silks; Continental Hotel.

—Bush, The, & Bull Co., Williamsport, Penn.; F. A. Young, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.

—Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Helm, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Brosnan Bros., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. D. Brosnan, silks; St. Denis Hotel.

—Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenney, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Vendome.

—Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Weil, white goods, laces, and muslin underwear; Grand Hotel.

—Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, hosiery; Hotel Manhattan.

—Jacobs & Isenberg, Wheeling, West Va.; I. Isenberg, dry goods and linens, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, notions, 83 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, dry goods, &c., 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Smith, L. A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. A. Smith, cloaks and furs; Windsor Hotel.

—Snellenberg, J. J., & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Snellenberg, millinery; J. A. Arons, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

—Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; Hoffman House.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston Mass.; Miss Davidson, trimmings, 81 Grand Street; Holland House.

Thinks a Tariff Bill Will Pass.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 30.—The Republican State League met to-day to devise ways and means of regaining control of the State. Senator Thurston told the league that he believed there were enough silver Republicans and silver Democrats in the Senate who would vote for a Republican tariff law to carry it. Though many silver leaders believed the tariff law would not bring about prosperity, they were willing to let the Republicans try.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—2:55 A. M., Dec. 30, 206 Fifth Avenue, extending through to 1,126 Broadway; Theodore B. Starr, jewelry store; damage, $30,000.

—7:45 A. M., 33 Macdougal Street, dwelling of Ida Kanner; damage, $500.

—9:45 A. M., 2,144 Lexington Avenue, Thomas F. Reardon, dwelling; damage, $550.

—12:40 P. M., 44 Beach Street, tenement of William Braun; damage, $5.

—1:45 P. M., 87 East Third Street, tenement of B. Karr; damage, $25.

—2 P. M., 1,603 Avenue A, stationery store; damage, $30.

—3 P. M., dwelling of Mrs. Hart, Union and Wall Streets; damage slight.

—4:45 P. M., 1,674 Second Avenue, and tailor store of L. Marcus; damage, $30.

—6:20 P. M.—92 Orchard Street, Max Silverstein; damage trifling.

—6:30 P. M.—83 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, J. Carloes; damage slight.

—8:45 P. M.—261 Mulberry Street, Charles Russell; damage, $400.

TERRIBLY BURNED IN CHURCH.

A Newark Christmas Entertainment Ends with a Tragedy.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—Vesta Eggleson, seven years of age, of 124 Union street, was probably fatally burned to-night at the Christmas tree entertainment and distribution of presents at the First Reformed Church, on Market Street.

Prior to the distribution of the gifts there was an entertainment by the scholars of the Sunday school. The little girl who was burned took part in a tableau, and represented Snowball. Her dress was made of a light, fluffy goods, made fold over fold, to resemble a snowball.

After the entertainment the children received their presents. A big doll fell to the lot of Snowball, and when the exercises were over, the little girl, carrying her doll, ran with the other girls to the dressing room to prepare to go home.

As she was running the doll slipped from her arms, and, as she stooped to pick it up, her dress caught fire from a gas stove. In an instant she was a mass of flame.

Some of the older girls threw their cloaks about the burning girl and smothered the flames, but not until the child had been frightfully burned from her knees to her head. She inhaled some of the flame. She suffered terrible agony until Drs. Kraemer and Gillen arrived and gave her temporary relief. Later, she was removed to her home in an ambulance. It is not thought she can survive.

MANY VICTIMS OF THE GRIP

Epidemic in Springfield, Ohio, and Galveston, Texas.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 30.—An epidemic of grip has struck town and has paralyzed business and social activity. All the physicians in town are rushed night and day, and fail to meet the demands upon their time.

It is estimated that there are at least 2,500 cases of grip in town. Many are very serious, and of such a character as to endanger life. On one short street there are thirty cases alone. In some of the stores nearly all the clerks are prostrated.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 30.—One thousand or more persons in this city are suffering from la grippe, which has been epidemic for nearly two weeks.

Every physician in the city is overrun with patients, and druggists are busy day and night filling prescriptions. The weather has been unseasonably dry and warm lately, but yesterday it rained intermittently. There has been no appreciable increase in the death rate.

EVERETT'S PLACE CLOSED.

His Hotel and Restaurant Go into the Hands of a Company.

The doors of Everett's hotel and restaurant, at 104 Vesey Street and 98 Barclay Street, were closed yesterday morning. Later in the day a sign was put up that read: "Will be opened by the Everett Hotel Corporation."

For thirty-two years the restaurant had been in operation. At one time it was a popular resort for butchers and marketmen, and gained a special reputation for the meats served. Other hotels and other restaurants were started near by and lately business had not been good. When the place was closed yesterday there was money due the help, and there were a number of other creditors.

Samuel H. Everett, who had control of the hotel, got in financial trouble eight years ago, and as a result a syndicate took control of the hotel and restaurant. There were court proceedings on the part of Mr. Everett to regain char

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Mobile and Ohio Will Issue $4,000,000 in Bonds.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 30.—The stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad met here to-day and authorized the issuance of $4,000,000 bonds for the construction of what is known as the Montgomery extension, from Columbus, Miss., to Montgomery, Ala., via Tuscaloosa.

Protests were served on the meeting and also on J. W. Woolfolk, with whom a contract for the building of the road has been made, and against issuance of the bonds by Frederick S. Ball of Montgomery, representing certain New York stockholders. The protest was against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, voting 49,500 shares of stock, which New York parties claimed they had a right to vote.

MR. DEPEW LECTURES CONGRESS.

Injury Caused Railway Business by the Cuban War Scare.

According to Chauncey M. Depew, the war scare aroused by the Senate committee's action on the Cameron resolution to recognize the independence of Cuba has caused a loss to the railroads of this country of about 15 per cent. of their business. Mr. Depew said yesterday:

"The relations between Washington and the business of the country grow closer and closer every month. The conditions of this country now are excellent and ripe for good times. Nearly every doubtful scheme, enterprise, firm, and corporation which could affect credit by failure has been forced to liquidate. The business interests have not been for a quarter of a century on such a sound basis, and so near a cash basis, as at present. The nearer we get to an absolute cash basis the less business, the less competition, and the less traffic there is for the railroads. In other words, our prosperity is dependent upon credit, as is all prosperity in energetic, enterprising, and not wholly developed countries.

"The distrust which has come from many causes during the past three years has given a shock to credit and has made it abnormally sensitive. Congress, therefore, occupies a position in relation to the prosperity of the country such as it has never before occupied. Uncertainty as to its action upon the Cuban question, coupled with a possibility of a war with Spain; uncertainty as to its action on the tariff, on the currency, and upon the revenue and expenditures, keeps foreign capital from coming to this country. Such capital would be invested in new railroads, mining and irrigation developments, and manufacturing enterprises, all of which are waiting for the restoration of confidence. That feeling of uncertainty not only keeps the money of our own people, as well as foreigners, locked up, but it prevents an extension of credits, and we are living, as before, from hand to mouth.

"The country can adjust itself to any condition of the people as soon as that condition is going to be. If it is to be one of war, we will prepare to meet it; if it is to be one of peace, so much the better. The merchant will not lay in a stock of goods, nor the manufacturer a stock of raw material, nor will the farmer ship any more produce than he is compelled to, until each can form an business judgment of known conditions. As a people, we are generally in sympathy with the efforts of the Cuban patriots, and yet the effect of the Cameron resolution was felt instantly in the falling off of the traffic of the railroads of about 15 per cent. This means that the employment of capital and labor is partly suspended until the country knows what the outcome is to be.

"We had last year the largest crop that the country has ever known, except the one this year, which is still larger. The general failure of crops in Europe and in India meant good prices for our cereals, and an enormous demand for fresh meats added to our general wealth and universally distributed. With this and the sound condition of every enterprise which has survived the last three years, there should be phenomenally good times as soon as business is sure that new conditions are not likely to disturb the calculations upon which money is put into old and new enterprises and credit is extended for developments."

RESULT OF A MINERS' FIGHT.

One Man Fatally Injured and Several Severely Wounded.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Dec. 30.—A general fight occurred yesterday at Johnsonburg among a lot of drunken miners, who were brawling among themselves, and the police, and in the course of the row one man was fatally shot and a number were severely stabbed. William Bergen, a spectator, was shot through the head by Thomas Marone, and fatally injured.

James McMinn, Charles Glover, and Charles Wrathall were stabbed and are in a serious condition. Marone and the other rioters were arrested.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:42	Moon rises...4:46	

HIGH WATER DEC. 31.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
4:36 A. M.	5:00 A. M.	6:49 A. M.
5:08 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	7:19 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 31.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Island	Christiansand	Dec. 17
Orsino	Gibraltar	Dec. 11
Westernland	Antwerp	Dec. 19

FRIDAY, JAN. 1.

Alamo	Galveston	Dec. 23
Aller	Bremen	Dec. 23
Britannic	Liverpool	Dec. 23
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Dec. 29
El Monte	New Orleans	Dec. 27
Finance	Colon	Dec. 24
Spartan Prince	Port au Prince	Dec. 29
Seminole	Jacksonville	Dec. 29
St. Louis	Southampton	Dec. 26

SATURDAY, JAN. 2.

Iroquois	Jacksonville	Dec. 30
La Grande Duchesse	Savannah	Dec. 30
Megantic	London	Dec. 17
Mohican	Swansea	Dec. 19
Olympia	Gibraltar	Dec. 17
Orinoco	St. Thomas	Dec. 26
Yumuri	Havana	Dec. 29

SUNDAY, JAN. 3.

Aurania	Liverpool	Dec. 26
El Sud	New Orleans	Dec. 29
La Normandie	Havre	Dec. 26
Matteawan	London	Dec. 26
Sicilia	Gibraltar	Dec. 19
St. Irene	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Sirius	St. Lucia	Dec. 26

MONDAY, JAN. 4.

Furnessia	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Georgic	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Dec. 23
Port Phillip	Gibraltar	Dec. 21
Seguranca	Havana	Dec. 31
Stuttgart	Bremen	Dec. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
El Paso	Dec. 31	New Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Zaandam	Dec. 31	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Dec. 31	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Ardandhu	Jan. 1	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Massachusetts	Jan. 2	London	1 Broadway.
Seminole	Jan. 2	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	Jan. 2	Hull	22 State St.
Miantao	Jan. 2	Newcastle	22 State St.
Veendam	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Andes	Jan. 5	Halifax	24 State St.
Yumuri	Jan. 5	Aux Cayes	24 State St.
Iroquois	Jan. 5	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Columbia	Jan. 5	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Jan. 7	Laguayra	135 Front St.
Clive	Jan. 7	N'ples, G'a	61 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Jan. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
W. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Jan. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Champagne	Jan. 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Jan. 16	London	1 Broadway.
State of Cal	Jan. 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Jan. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Jan. 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Jan. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	Jan. 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

New York, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

Arrived.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) de Vries, Amsterdam Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Philadelphia, (Br.,) Shanklin, Glasgow Dec. 17 with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Cametense, (Br.,) McKenzie, Manaos Dec. 13, Para 18th, and Barbadoes 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Monkseaton, (Br.,) Davies, Algoa Bay Nov. 17, via St. Vincent Dec. 12, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Wischhausen, Hamburg Dec. 12, in ballast to G. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Allianca, Henderson, Philadelphia, in ballast to Panama Steamship Railroad Company.

Sailed.

SS Teutonic, for Liverpool; Trinidad, for Bermuda; New York, for Southampton; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Fulda, for Genoa and Naples; Werkendam, for Rotterdam; Asturia, for Hamburg; Georgian, for London; Jersey City, for Bristol; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News; City of Washington, for Havana, &c.; Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Grenada, for Grenada and Trinidad.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 30, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze, foggy.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—SS Largo Bay, (Br.,) Capt. MacGregor, from New York Dec. 9, via Philadelphia for Lynn, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Capt. Chalmers, from New York Dec. 15 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 10:10 P. M. today.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York

Suit to Foreclose on Bonds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—Ex-President Harrison, as trustee of the mortgage bondholders of the Logansport Division of the Vandalia Road, to-day brought suit in the Federal Court to foreclose the mortgages and collect $1,500,000 due thereon. When the Terre Haute and Logansport Division was built, an issue of $500,000 worth of bonds was authorized, and when the road was extended to South Bend an additional $1,000,000 was issued, Mr. Harrison becoming the trustee for both issues. In the complaint to-day he says that the bonds are a prior lien on the road.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The lease of the Boston Subway to the West End Railway Company was yesterday approved by the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners.

—The Lake Erie and Western Railroad is to become a member of the Joint Traffic Association, and it is likely that the Norfolk and Western Railroad will also join it.

—A report that with the new year a new competing express company would be started and as the Manhattan Express Company provokes an unqualified denial from the officers of the railroad company.

—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has approved the application of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad Company for permission to increase its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $1,300,000.

—Frank S. Gannon, now Third Vice President and General Manager of the Southern Railway Company, is ill, and the presentation to him of a silver service by employés of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad had to be postponed yesterday.

—The late Austin Corbin's house, 425 Fifth Avenue, and his house, 427 Fifth Avenue, have been transferred to the Union Trust Company, in order to secure the interests of the Corbin estate in the bonds held as collateral security for loans.

—Work to equip the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Avenue surface lines with the General Electric Company's Buda-Pesth system of underground traction will be started early in 1897. The cost of the change from horse to electric power will be about $8,000,000.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has awarded contracts for 40,000 tons of steel rails to the following mills, for delivery in the first half of 1897, at various dates as required: Cambria Iron Company, 10,000 tons; Edgar Thomson, 10,000 tons; Pennsylvania Steel Company, 10,000 tons; Illinois Steel Company, 6,000 tons, and the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company of Scranton, 4,000 tons. It is understood that these contracts were made at about $25 per ton, the whole purchase aggregating about $1,000,000. Another large contract for rails will probably be made in June next, for delivery in the last six months of 1897.

CLOSED NEW YEAR'S DAY.

American Art Galleries,

Madison Square South.

One Week More. One Week More.

OWING TO INCREASED INTEREST TAKEN IN THE WORKS OF THE NOTED FRENCH ARTISTS,

Jobert, Guérard, and Béjot,

and the

Denton Collection of Beautiful Butterflies,

The Exhibition will be continued one week more, closing January 7th.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers.

Dec. 19 for London, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.
SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, sld. from Stettin for New York Dec. 23.
SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Messina for New York Dec. 26.
SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, sld. from Antwerp for New York yesterday.
SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New York Nov. 28, arr. at Naples Dec. 28.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York Dec. 14, arr. at London to-day.
SS Manauense, (Br.,) Capt. Higgs, New York, arr. at Para Dec. 26.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 1 A. M. to-day and proceeded.
SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Walter, from New York, arr. at Bremerhaven at 3 P. M. to-day.
SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam at 1 P. M. to-day.
SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 6 P. M. to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and Red Star Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 4:30 A M for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Grecian Prince, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Grecian Prince";) at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Panama, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Dunstan, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Sandiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 6 PM for Cape Haiti, Turk's Islands, and Grenada, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack, 2,040 gross, for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia;") at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship New York.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco, close here daily up to Jan. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 8 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New York Feb. 17, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning to JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Jan. 2 P M Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM
Aurania, Jan. 9, 10 AM Campania, Jan. 30, 2 P M
Lucania, Jan. 16, 2 P M Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Jan. 6,	Noon	Britannic, Feb. 3,	Noon
Majestic, Jan. 13,	Noon	Majestic, Feb. 10,	Noon
Germanic, Jan. 20,	Noon	Germanic, Feb. 17,	Noon
Teutonic, Jan. 26,	Noon	Adriatic, Feb. 24,	Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.

JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Jan. 2
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 8
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Jan. 9

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10AM
Spree, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 AM	†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM	†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM
†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM	*Norm'nia, Fe.13,11 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Steamers of January 5th and January 16th will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y.	Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

Line from New-York to Cherbourg, Paris, Southampton (London), & Hamburg

SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 6 ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27
PARIS.....Jan. 13 PARIS.....Feb. 3
NEW YORK.....Jan. 20 ST. PAUL.....Feb. 10

WINTER CRUISE

To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.

By the American ship OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Westernland, Jan. 6, noon BERLIN, Jan. 20, noon
Southwark, Jan. 13, 1 PM Noordland, Jan. 27, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA BRETAGNE, Rup6.....Sat., Jan. 2, 5 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Pochon, Sat., Jan. 9, 9 A. M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU, via Honolulu.....Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P.M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, St. Louis, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P.M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily, North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT TRAINS" TO YONKERS.

All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Chelsea in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points. Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.

10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"

arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connections for all points in the coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.

7:30 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.

8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St. and 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In effect November 15, 1896.

8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 6:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:45 A. M., Indianapolis 8:10 A. M., Louisville 11:45 A. M., St. Louis 3:24 P. M., and Toledo 8:55 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:12 P. M., Chicago 4:50 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:05 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,)

TO RULE COLLEGE SPORTS

NEW REGULATIONS FOR GAMES THAT MAY BE ADOPTED.

Changes in the Present Constitution of the Intercollegiate Association of Athletes Suggested by the Special Committee.

Rules governing college athletics and games are destined to undergo many changes next year, which it is thought will tend to facilitate and improve the annual meetings of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America.

In June last a special committee, consisting of G. T. Kirby of Columbia, President of the Intercollegiate Association; S. Murdock Kendrick, University of Pennsylvania, and Gilman Collamore, the Harvard graduate and expert on athletics, was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws of the association. The work has just been completed, and President Kirby gave out the revised articles yesterday.

The necessity of revision was apparent because of the ambiguous nature of the old constitution, which has resulted in much misunderstanding and harm to college athletics, and the fact that the organization has entirely outgrown the old order of things.

The new constitution will be submitted to the Executive Committee of the association at a meeting to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Jan. 8 at 8 P. M. It will possibly undergo some changes there, and will then be submitted to the annual convention of the association, to be held in this city at 2 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 27, 1897.

The first revision of the constitution is in Article III., governing the membership. It is made mandatory on the Secretary of each college association to send evidence of at least one athletic meeting during the college year.

Heretofore the association has assumed control of college bicycling, but it was not so stated in the constitution. This is provided for in the revision in paragraph G of Article V.

Article VI. of the old constitution was very ambiguous. It defines who shall be members of the Executive Committee and the methods of filling vacancies. It now reads that members must be undergraduates at the time of their election. The Vice President, who formerly succeeded the President in case of vacancy, will not have that power under the new rule. A new President will be selected, and in the place of the former Vice President, two honorary Vice Presidents are provided for. The Secretary will have no vote under the new provision.

Article IX., governing field and track meetings, has been entirely changed, and is here given in part:

"The annual field meeting shall be held on the afternoon of the last Saturday in May in each year; but the preliminary heats of the 100 yard and 220 yard and quarter mile runs, the 120 and 220 yard hurdle races and the half mile run, when in the opinion of the referee the number of entries shall render it necessary, shall be run on the previous Friday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock and continuing until there is left to be run on Saturday afternoon only the semi-final and final heats in the 100 yard and 220 yard runs, the 120 and 220 yard hurdle races, and only the final in the quarter mile, in which there shall be not more than six starters, and in the half-mile runs. The field events shall be started at the same time Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and continued until not more than five men are left to compete on Saturday afternoon. These five competitors shall be allowed three trials each on Saturday afternoon, and the best three of the two afternoons shall be allowed three additional trials. As a part of the annual field meeting, but to be held on the second Saturday in June, there shall be a meeting for the bicycle races, containing such events and under such regulations as may be provided for in the by-laws."

Article XIV. gives the Executive Committee power to suspend, when before it was necessary to expel. Standing of competitors under Article XVI. must be certified to by the Dean of his department and two of the Faculty, and this will be considered final.

Hereafter the referee will be a non-college man, but may select the other officials from college men.

Possibly the most important change is the provision for the selection of a manager of the annual games from among college graduates. This work was formerly carried on by the Secretary. The manager will have control of the meetings, under the Executive Committee.

The committee also makes several suggestions for the government of the bicycle races, without incorporating them in the by-laws. The principal suggestion is for a time limit on the races.

GOLF IN THE COLLEGES.

Delegates Will Meet To-day to Talk About an Association.

Golf is getting a firmer hold on the colleges, and a meeting is to be held to-day in the University Athletic Club which is almost sure to result in the formation of an intercollegiate golf association.

Five colleges will be represented at the meeting, by two delegates each. They are: Harvard, W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Joseph H. Choate, Jr.; Yale, Roderick Terry, Jr., and Amos Pinchot; Columbia, L. M. Lawson and Stuyvesant Morris; Princeton, Louis P. Bayard, Jr., and W. Vanderpoel; University of Pennsylvania, President Geylin of the Athletic Association and one other.

The question of an association will be discussed informally, and if the sentiment seems to be in favor of an inter-collegiate organization the delegates will propose the scheme to their respective college athletic associations, and the result will be a definite organization. That such will be the result there does not appear much doubt.

Roderick Terry, Jr., of Yale, is Captain of the college golf team, and one of its leading players; W. B. Cutting, Jr., of Harvard, and L. P. Bayard, Jr., of Princeton, both got places among the sixteen golfers who qualified for the amateur championships at Shinnecock, last July. Cutting is a member of the Westbrook Golf Club of Islip, L. I., and Bayard is a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J. Vanderpoel is a member of the Morristown Golf Club.

Besides the association, arrangements will be made to hold annual championship college tournaments, and all colleges will be invited to become members, the only requisite being a golf team.

FOR RACES ON THE THAMES.

New London Merchants Trying to Arrange a Series for Next Summer.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 30.—A movement for a Henley-like series of races on the American Thames is assuming definite shape, although the first move is not for a week of racing. The Board of Trade of New London is sending this week circulars to more than 400 colleges and athletic clubs announcing the "Thames Regatta," at New London, during June, 1897.

The circular says: "As to the merits of the Thames course, the press of the country is unanimous in joining in its praise as the proper and only desirable course that college crews should select, either for a triple contest or a National regatta of college oarsmen."

The circular is signed by ex-Gov. Waller, A. H. Chappel, President of the Board of Trade; C. B. Jennings, Superintendent of Schools, and others.

International Bicycle Race.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—At the close of the third day of the six days' international bicycle race, the score stood: Weller, 437 miles 8 laps; Maddox, 437, 6; Ashinger, 436, 10; Lawson, 435, 1; Hunter, 434, 5; Chapple, 432, 6; Forster, 432, 5. "Tom" Linton rode five miles in 11:56½, breaking the world's record—his own—by 9½ seconds. "Eddie" Bald made three-quarters of a mile in 1:45, lowering the record by five seconds. Both rode unpaced.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Only Two Favorites Win—Jockey Caywood Badly Hurt.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 30.—Only two favorites won in the racing to-day. In the second race Farmer Leigh ran into the fence and hurt Jockey Caywood badly, his knee cap being fractured.

FIRST RACE—Selling; six furlongs. Bryan, 108 pounds, (Caywood,) 3 to 5, won by two lengths; Dorothy III., 103, (Hirsch,) 2 to 1, second by a head; Meddler, 108, (Scott,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Tommy Rutter, A, B, C, and Pan Out also ran.

SECOND RACE—Two-year-olds; one mile. Cannonade, 103 pounds, (Songer,) 6 to 1, won by a length; Otto H., 100, (Reiff,) 5 to 2, second by two lengths; Harry B., 95, (T. Burns,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Maxine Elliott, Rockwood, Vencedor, Sanguinary, Royal Beggar, Senator Penrose, Lonalia, Briggs, and Farmer Leigh also ran.

THIRD RACE—Seven furlongs; selling. Cotton King, 104 pounds, (Hart,) 3 to 5, won by a length; C. C. Rumrill, 99, (F. Morris,) 10 to 1, second by four lengths; Miss Clark, 100, (Clerico,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:29¾. Hippogriff, Victoress, Flora Ballard, Partisan, and Tom Sayre also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Handicap; seven furlongs. Albert S., 90 pounds, (Dorsey,) 8 to 1, won by half a length; Maggie S., 94, (Hirsch,) 11 to 5, second by a length; Paladin, 105, (Vandusen,) even, third. Time—1:28¼. Woodlake, Renaud, and Countess Irma also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Hurdles; one mile and a furlong. Brakeman, 140 pounds, (W. Mildas,) 4 to 1, won by four lengths; Mr. Dunlap, 132, (Finnegan,) 8 to 1, second by ten lengths; Rey Del Mar, 104, (Pierce,) 8 to 5, third. Time—2:07¼. Dick Tension, Folly, Old Pugh, Eppleworth, and Hulburt also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Marie C., 102 pounds, (Morse,) 5 to 2, won by four lengths; Pat Morrissey, 105, (Hart,) 6 to 1, second by two lengths; Al Lone, 102, (Govin,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅘. Tempesta, Gaston, Miss Mene, Woodbird, and Graefin also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Following is a summary of the racing to-day at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; purse. Schiller, 102 pounds, Slaughter, 7 to 20, won by two lengths; Earl Cochran, 95; H. Martin, 50 to 1, second by a length; Wyoming, 102, R. Isom, 6 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Installator, Miss Cunningham, and St. Aignon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs, purse. Estaca, 103 pounds, H. Martin, 8 to 1, won by half a length; Manzo, 107, Gardner, 6 to 1, second, by four lengths; Greyhurst 100, Jones, 11 to 20, third. Time—1:31. Philip H., Modestia, Horatio, and Ingleside also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, handicap. Red Glenn, 103 pounds, (Jones,) 3 to 1, coupled with Yankee Doodle, won by two lengths; Hermanita, 98, (H. Martin,) 10 to 5, second, by a nose; Cabrillo, 107, (Rison,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:54. Yankee Doodle, Wawona, and Adolph Spreckels also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, over four hurdles. Snowdown, 140 pounds, (Maynard,) even, won by three-quarters of a length; Brilliant, 141, (Merritt,) 25 to 1, second, by eight lengths; Fred Gardner, 106, (Rudolph,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:05. Broad Billow, Malo Diablo, and Fifi also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. Salvable, 107, (W. Martin,) 8 to 1, won by a nose; Walter Shiff, 97, (Slaughter,) 9 to 2, second, by three and a half lengths; Wernberg, 108, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:24½. Trappean, Toano, Major Cook, and Palmerston also ran. The latter was left at the post.

SIXTH RACE.—One and a quarter miles; selling. Morton Jr., 105, (Barringer,) 2 to 1, won by a head; Can't Dance, 110, (T. Murphy,) 9 to 10, second, by four lengths; Formost, 102, (H. Martin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:15. Navy Blue and Governor Budd also ran.

THE ST. MICHAEL WATERSPOUT.

Letters Say Many Lives Were Lost in the Town of Povoacao.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 30.—The Portuguese residing in this city were aware of the recent waterspout disaster at St. Michael, in the Azores, before news of it appeared in the newspapers of this country.

Last month Joseph M. Mello, Jr., of 834 South Main Street received a letter from his father, a resident of Arriffess, St. Michael, a village twenty miles from the scene of the disaster, which gave practically all the details now published. Other letters from the afflicted island have been received, and no doubt is entertained by the local Portuguese that one of the worst disasters in the history of the island occurred at St. Michael this Fall, much worse in its effects than the catastrophe caused by another waterspout which burst on the island 140 years ago. This swept whole villages out of existence, killed hundreds of people, and caused widespread distress in the same part of the island recently visited.

A translation of the letter received by Mr. Mello is as follows:

"ARRIFFESS, St. Michael, Nov. 15.—Since it last wrote you our island has been visited by a terrible disaster, coming from both the clouds and from the sea, in the shape of a waterspout, a sort of a water cyclone. St. Michael is to-day a land of mourning and desolation.

"Povoacao, the centre of the disaster, is almost desolate. Every house in the path of the waterspout is razed to the ground and whole families were wiped out of existence.

"Cattle and farming products were swept away, and an orange grove of fifteen acres was left destitute of everything. Gaps were formed in the ground to the depth of fifteen feet, making the highways impassable. In some instances some of these gaps were refilled by the débris and piled up to a height even with the lower stories of the buildings that remained standing.

"Some of the villages and suburbs of Povoacao are more or less affected by the deluge, and communication is impossible, owing to the telegraph wires being down and the roads impassable. This makes it very difficult to get at the proper details of this the worst catastrophe that has ever visited the island.

"The waterspout, as observed by some people, seemed to form high up in the clouds, and, gradually descending, met another which was forming in the sea, causing a great commotion in the waters. The upper spout actually raised the lower one, forming a sort of column, which drifted apparently toward the land, and, finally descending, burst over the land, permitting great volumes of water to fall, destroying and flooding everything in its path.

"By the next mail I shall probably be able to give you further and more accurate details."

A FEUD ENDED WITH DEATH

F. T. Brown Killed His Enemy Ashford on First Sight.

COURTLAND, Ala., Dec. 30.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon F. E. Ashford was shot and instantly killed by F. T. Brown, a former resident of Courtland, but who has been absent from home almost continuously for the past two years. The origin of their enmity dates back several years.

The first intimation of hostility between them was given two years ago, when Brown hurriedly left Courtland. He returned on the night of April 13, 1895, when an encounter took place on the railroad track, both men emptying their pistols at each other, Brown being slightly injured. He again left town, and remained away until the recent death of a brother-in-law, since which he has remained in Courtland, seldom leaving his own premises. The residences of the enemies were on the same square. Their first meeting since the previous difficulty occurred this afternoon. Brown, armed with a shotgun, was on foot, while Ashford, who was on horseback, carried a revolver. Brown immediately opened fire, rapidly discharging four shots. As Brown confronted Ashford, he remarked: "I am glad to meet you face to face at last." The first shot took effect in the cheek of Ashford, killing him.

There are said to be sensational phases awaiting development, with a woman in the case. It is reported that Ashford has repeatedly threatened Brown's life, which was the cause of his leaving home. Both men were of the best social standing. Ashford was about thirty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and family. Brown is under arrest at his home.

THE ECONOMIC CONGRESS.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild on the Savings Bank System.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild opened the morning session of the third day of the annual meeting of the American Economic Association. "What is the Present Direction of Acquisitive Investment? What is the Relation of the Deposits in Savings Banks to the General Business of the Country?" was the subject of his address. The ex-Secretary said in part:

"The magnitude of savings-bank deposits, exceeding in volume the deposits of National, State, or private banks, and their rapid growth, is a subject worthy of careful consideration. The merit of the savings-bank system is that it makes it easy to care for savings, thus inducing saving, which is of itself a benefit to the people who save, both pecuniarily and morally. It is a further benefit to the community in that this saving accumulates capital which is available for general business purposes. It manifestly should be the policy of the Government to encourage the habit of saving and to make saving easy.

"On the other hand, there are certain features connected with this particular form of investment of savings which apparently are not well for the community. The bulk of our savings banks have no capital or stockholders. The assets all come from depositors and the accumulation of earnings over and above the dividends paid. Every depositor looks upon his deposit, not as an investment, but as something he can withdraw at will. In times of financial disturbance this fact generally increases the distress, for soon the depositors in savings banks begin to take alarm and withdraw their deposits. Consequently there is a withdrawal of funds from all the active business institutions. Securities come on the market when it is not ready to take them, and thus these funds which have been so meritoriously accumulated and which have been of considerable benefit to the community become at times a menace to all business interests. It would, therefore, seem to be wise for men to consider whether by some device saving cannot still be made easy and at the same time some of the dangers of which I have spoken be avoided."

General discussion followed, participated in by Profs. F. H. Giddings of Columbia College, Joseph French Johnson, University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Sheppard Romans and Prof. C. W. McFarland of Philadelphia, Thomas L. Green of New York, Thomas G. Shearman of Brooklyn, Prof. C. S. Walker, Massachusetts Agricultural College, and others.

Later the afternoon session the subject of the position of the Government toward inventors was discussed by Prof. Hadley of Yale, Mr. Skipwith Wilmer of Baltimore, Prof. Folwell of the University of Minnesota, and ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild. Mr. Fairchild said that he had had opportunity to view the subject as a Government official and as a corporation officer, and he was confident that the inventor, after all, would have to depend upon the honesty and uprightness of the officers of a corporation. Dr. W. A. Scott of the University of Wisconsin read a paper on the quantity theory of money. The subject was debated by nearly all the members present, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning.

This evening the members of the association were the guests of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association at their annual banquet at Hotel Rennert.

SILVER MEN GREET M'KINLEY.

Wyoming's Senator Will Support the Proposed Tariff Legislation.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 30.—The most notable visitors to-day to Major McKinley were Senator C. D. Clark and Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, who are silver men, but remained in the Republican Party and supported Major McKinley. They told him they would act with the party in Congress and give hearty support to the proposed tariff legislation.

Senator Clark stated, however, that in Wyoming and the other mountain States, the silver sentiment had increased rather than diminished since the election, and that it was of the highest importance to the Republican Party to enact legislation providing for an international monetary conference.

Senator Clark declared that the selection of Senator Sherman, or any man who is looked upon as a gold monometallist, for the office of Secretary of the Treasury would be a serious political error. Senator Allison, he said, would be looked upon with favor by the bimetallists as a Cabinet possibility.

Major and Mrs. McKinley entertained about eighty of their friends to-night. Major McKinley may spend a few days in Cleveland next week.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

32D ST., 18 AND 20 WEST, BETWEEN BROADway and 5th Av.—United under new management; an entire parlor floor; also several pleasant rooms; table a specialty; table board; references.

41ST ST., 45 EAST.—Large double room, heated; all conveniences; excellent board at reasonable rates; table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Two large handsome rooms; private bath; permanent only; private house; excellent neighborhood; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By American Protestant; competent cook and laundress; trustworthy, obliging, experienced; best references. 142 East 84th St., Donaldson's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 188 West 101st St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By young girl just arrived from France; in small family to do housework; good reference. Mrs. Plumereau, 112 West 80th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By an English Protestant; thoroughly understands dressmaking, hairdressing, packing, and traveling; reference from best families. L. J. F., 35 West 38th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; city or country; reference. M. C., Box 45, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl; best reference. J. J. Duperto, 221 East 76th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly understands a gentleman's house; lady or gentleman can be seen. H. T., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler, where three or more men are kept; first-class references. Butler, Box 45, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman as experienced butler; understands general housework; good references. 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

BUTLER.—By a competent and reliable Swede; 5 feet 10 inches; age 30; best city references. C., Times Up Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; experienced; age, 35; best city references. A. Z., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Belgian; understands his duties; sober and honest; city references. 886 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find place for competent butler, English, whom she can highly recommend. H., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly competent man, well recommended, where parlormaid is kept. George, Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly capable English servant; best city references; last employer can be seen. Charles Gower, 224 East 32d St.

BUTLER—VALET.—By North German; middle aged; will take charge of bachelor apartments; can do plain cooking; first-class reference. Butler, care Mrs. Nelsen, 124 East 10th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; honest, sober, and willing; good, careful driver; six years' best city references from last employer, who can be seen personally. J. Pinneran, 319 West 43d St., care of H. B. Brewster & Co.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged Jan. 5 on account of family going abroad; single; ten years' excellent city reference; total abstainer; thoroughly understands his business in every detail; will be highly recommended by present employer. Coachman, 28 State St., third floor.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; thoroughly experienced; care horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; best city references from last employer. Competent, 207 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; age 29; good and reliable man and very obliging; best city reference; careful driver; city or country. Call or address J. B. Brewster, 319 West 43d St. T. S.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 884 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef, in private family, with first-class city references. S., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Private family; single; Scotchman; understands all about housework and stable; will be found sober and honest; good references. D. D., Box 55, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—English; 23; first-class personal references; thoroughly competent. Frank, care of Mrs. David, 150 Madison Av.

Valets.

VALETING.—Two or three gentlemen wanted by thoroughly experienced English servant; six years' city references. A. B., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—Young Englishman desires one or two more gentlemen; thoroughly experienced; excellent references from present employers. F. S., Box 221, 1,242 Broadway.

VALET.—By a Englishman, age 32, to gentleman or family would travel; first-class reference. J., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; the wife as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; bread, pastry, dessert; husband very good butler; well recommended. 124 West 25th St. F. Caradec.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A young competent laundress to assist with chambermork; best reference; wages, $20. Call, in the morning, after 9 o'clock, at 19 West 35th St.

WANTED—A young girl as parlormaid, to assist in pantry, and do mending; must have good reference. Apply, Thursday, 39 East 68th St., before 10 to after 1 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and willing to work can learn of a permanent situation at good wages by writing at once to P. V. H., Box 285, Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—Quarterman in charge of laborers ($4 per diem) at the Navy Yard, New York; an examination of applicants will be held at the Navy Yard, New York, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1897, for filling the following position: Quarterman in charge of laborers, ($4 per diem;) the examination will be open to all comers who can give evidence of experience in conducting the kind of work for which they seek employment, and who are citizens of the United States; persons now holding positions at the yard will be admitted to competition on the same footing as other applicants; applications will be addressed to the Commandant, Navy Yard, New York, and must be delivered to him on or before Tuesday, Jan. 12; no application received after that date will be considered; each applicant will state in his application his name, age, residence, citizenship, present occupation, (stating shop and position therein,) and previous employment or work done; the application will be accompanied by evidence of citizenship and by certificates, preferably from previous employers, as to character, habits of industry and sobriety, and skill and experience in conducting work of the kind required; applicants will be informed of the date on which they will be required to report for examination; the examination will be practical in character, having reference exclusively to the requirements of the position to be filled; it will be directed to ascertaining the applicant's knowledge of his business, and his possession of the qualities that will enable him to get good work out of his men; the applicant's antecedents and experience in his trade, as well as the character of his previous work, will be duly considered by the board in making its recommendations. William McAdoo, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

WANTED—Office boy; must be a stenographer and typewriter; wages, $8 to $10 per week. Address, with references, H. H. R., 172 Times.

WANTED—Fourth man in house; must be tall; also second man. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CECIL,
ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 118TH ST.,
New York.
NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL.
American plan.
Now open for inspection and engagements.
References required.
Suites of two and three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Service, cuisine, and all appointments first-class.
Accessible by 6th and 9th Av. elevated cars.
CHARLES S. HOLMES.

THE HANOVER.
S. E. CORNER OF FIFTH AVE. AND 15TH ST.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one, or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.
E. W. EAGER, MANAGER.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AV.
American and European plans. Select and popular family hotel. Rates greatly reduced.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
and School of Stenography
will reopen after the Christmas holidays on Monday, January 4th, 1897. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial Law, Civil Government, etc. Individual Instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
101, 103, and 105 East 23d St.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
Men's classes Mondays—Dodworth's new Minuet.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.
D. L. MOODY.
NEW YEAR SERVICE.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 3D, AT 3 P. M. & 8 P. M.
IRA D. SANKEY WILL SING.
Free tickets secured by sending a stamped envelope to W. E. LOUGEE, 40 East 23d St.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services will be held on Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the hall, No. 426 Columbus Av., between 80th and 81st Sts. Preaching by Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Three tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210; From Boston: First tour, $315; second, $355; third, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?
There is within 58 miles of New York
An Ideal Winter Resort.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
The Lakewood Hotel, "Among the Pines."
Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent, inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.
Music Daily in Sun Parlors.
SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL
HAMILTON BERMUDA
OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY
MEAD & BROOKS Managers

ELDERLY COUPLE HAVING OWN HOME on Indian River, Florida, have accommodations for a party of 4 or 6; climate fine; best Northern cooking; private dining room if desired; full particulars sent on application; references exchanged. M. T. THOMPSON, Merritt, Fla.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

LARGE AND WELL-APPOINTED PRINTING office, this city, for sale; will take practical partner or incorporate. Address K., Box 199, Times Office.

SOME ONE HAVING CAPITAL AND EXECUtive ability, with literary tastes, to take interest, controlling, if desired,) in an established monthly magazine; principals only. Address K., Box 200, Times Office.

SHOE STORE ON PROMINENT AVENUE IN Brooklyn; owner has other business. Address K., Box 201, Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AVERY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. AVERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of October, 1896. SAMUEL PORTER AVERY, Administrator. JAMES O'NEILL, Attorney, 280 Broadway, N. Y. o8-1aw6mTh

BALL, ELIAS M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIAS M. BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John A. Grow, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1896. MARY LOUISE BALL, Executrix. JOHN A. GROW, Atty. for Executrix, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o15-1aw6mTh

BRUST, CHARLES L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Maria Caroline Pfingsthorn, send greeting:

Whereas, Nils G. Kant of the City of Brooklyn, New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of December, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHARLES L. BRUST, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, and to have letters of administration with the will annexed thereof granted to him, the said Nils G. Kant, as in the said last will and testament is mentioned; and

Whereas, You, the said Maria Caroline Pfingsthorn, are interested in the said estate as the sister of the whole blood of the said deceased, and have a right to contest the said will;

Now, therefore, you are hereby cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GATEWOOD, CYRUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CYRUS GATEWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Swayne & Swayne, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. IRENE COOK, Administratrix. SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Attorneys for Admx., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. o8-1aw6mTh

HASTINGS, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH HASTINGS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Blain, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1896. WILLIAM H. HASTINGS, ROBERT HASTINGS, Executors, and MARY E. HASTINGS, Executrix. WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City. n19-1aw6mTh

JACKSON, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ethel V. Jackson, 111 West 47th Street, New York City; Michel P. Caffe, address unknown, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES JACKSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emily V. Jackson, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JACKSON, EMILY W. and ETHEL V.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emily W. Jackson, 111 West 47th Street, New York City; Ethel V. Jackson, 111 West 47th Street, New York City; Michel P. Caffe, address unknown; Maus R. Vedder, 690 Madison Avenue, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emily V. Jackson, as guardian of the estate of Emily W. Jackson and Ethel V. Jackson, and show cause why she should not be discharged from all duties and liabilities as such guardian, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MULLER, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of September, 1896. SARAH MULL

TRINITY'S BELLS TO PEAL

ELABORATE PROGRAMME IN WELCOMING THE NEW YEAR.

Chime Playing and Watch Meetings at Different Churches—Innumerable Entertainments—Activity in Society—The City's Holiday Aspect.

The bells of old Trinity will to-night, for the forty-eighth time, welcome the new year and speed the going of the old. Albert Meislahn, Jr., a pupil of the famous chimes player James E. Ayliffe, and himself a chimes player for thirty years, will render a programme to the many thousands who every year gather within hearing of Trinity's bells. The programme, commencing at 11:30, will be as follows: Ringing the changes, "Hark! a Burst of Heavenly Music," air by De Beriot "My Lodging's in the Cold Ground," "Blue Bells of Scotland, "Kiss Me, Mother, Good Night," "Happy New Year to Thee," "Grand Millennium Song," march from "I Puritani," "The Old Volunteer Fireman," "Fille du Regiment," "O Susanna," "Put Me in My Little Bed," "Home, Sweet Home."

The Seguin chimes, at St. Andrew's in Harlem, will be played at the same time. J. Grant Senia will render a programme which will include ringing the changes, De Beriot's Seventh Air, "Pilgrims of the Night," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Just at midnight the chimes will ring out "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow." The remainder of the programme will consist mainly of patriotic airs.

In many Methodist Episcopal churches to-night the regular New Year's Eve watch meetings will be conducted. From 9 o'clock until midnight the time will be passed with prayer and song. This example will be followed by most of the colored congregations in the city.

The City's Holiday Aspect.

The city took on once again its holiday air yesterday. Merchants and hotel keepers refurbished their holly and evergreen, and gave especial care to their decorations. All who could started out of town to spend the holiday at country houses or clubs. All day the ferries and railroad stations were crowded. To-day the travel will be much heavier.

Many who remain in town will watch the old year out in small parties, while more will attend some of the innumerable balls or other entertainments throughout the city.

This afternoon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will celebrate the removal of its offices from the present location to the corner of Broadway and Howard Street. One part of the celebration will be a lunch served to its guests.

The second Hungarian Peasant ball will be held this evening at the Grand Central Palace. The success of the first one, given Christmas Eve, has led to this. The second one will be more elaborate, however, for it will be a Hungarian village with all the customs and dances of its inhabitants. This is a charity dance.

The Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society will hold its annual entertainment and ball at the Terrace Garden. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will start its New Year festivities with a game of water polo between the club team and one of the boat teams. This will be followed by a special smoker, and to-morrow a cross-country run. The New York Canoe Club will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary by a dinner to its members.

Over in Brooklyn Company K of the Twenty-third Regiment has secured Sousa's Band for a concert, to wind up with a dance.

Hotel "Spreads" Will Be Missed.

A heretofore pleasant custom will be missed on New Year's Day if signs point aright. The hotel "spread" is probably a thing of the past. For years it has been the custom of the more prominent hotelkeepers to serve their patrons of the bar an elaborate luncheon. The Raines law, however, will prevent this. At least such is the tenor of a circular sent by the New York Hotelkeepers' Association of this city to its members. The managers of the hotels, for the most part, say they will obey the suggestion and serve nothing.

Society will attend to-morrow the opening of the new clubhouse of the Baltusrol Golf Club at Short Hills, N. J. An original feature of the entertainment will be a golf contest on the snow. A New Year's morning concert will be given at 900 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn by a well-known company of musicians.

The Hebrew Technical School for Ladies will give a concert at Carnegie Lyceum in the afternoon. The annual dinner to unfortunate women will be given at the "Day Star" Home, 140 West Twenty-sixth Street, by Sister Charlotte.

Judge John Henry McCarthy of the City Court and Mrs. McCarthy will entertain their friends to-morrow, New Year's Day, at their residence, 135 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Mrs. John B. McGoldrick, assisted by several of her friends, will receive to-morrow at her home, 345 West Twenty-eighth Street, from 3 until 11 P. M.

Marksmen and wing shots will have ample opportunity to test their skill to-morrow. The South Side Gun Club at Newark will hold its sixteenth annual tournament. All kinds of sweepstakes for both live and clay pigeons have been prepared. This is also the case at Elkwood Park, Long Branch.

The most common entertainment to-night and to-morrow will be "resolutions." Whether in town or country, all will play at it. Its rules this year are not different from last, and the result, it is predicted, will be the same.

MORE OF M'MORROW CASE.

Messrs. Roosevelt and Parker Talk It over at Headquarters.

After the routine business was finished at the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Parker had a long talk about the case of Patrolman McMorrow, at whose trial Mr. Roosevelt testified that Mr. Parker's name had been mentioned in connection with the payment of money.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had not told Commissioner Parker of any confession being made, but had told him he had received information that McMorrow declared he had paid the money through a policeman and that it was to go to Mr. Parker's secretary.

"I asked you if you believed that story," said Commissioner Parker, "and you said 'no.'"

"I don't remember having said that," replied Mr. Roosevelt. "Until November I was never informed of the existence of that written statement."

Mr. Roosevelt said it was his impression that Mr. Parker had seen the written statement. Mr. Roosevelt added later that he had been convinced that Commissioner Parker's name had been used to bunko McMorrow. He had not intended or thought of using the case as a charge against Mr. Parker, he declared.

More Legislators for Platt.

In response to Senator Frank D. Pavey's request that they support Joseph H. Choate for the United States Senate, Assemblymen-elect Newton Smart of New Baltimore, Joseph Bondy of Syracuse, Daniel P. Witter of Tioga County, Edward L. Schmidt of Amsterdam, Ira C. Mills of Edwards, and Martin V. B. Ives of Potsdam have declared that they propose to support Mr. Platt.

Senator Lester H. Humphrey of the Forty-sixth District has written to a friend in this city that he heartily favors Mr. Platt.

Jersey City Water Contract.

The Jersey City Board of Finance, by a unanimous vote, last night concurred in the award of a contract by the Street and Water Board of that city for a water supply to the East Jersey Water Company. The supply is to come from the headwaters of the Rockaway River. The contract has still to be approved by Mayor Wanser. He has declined to give any intimation as to what he will do.

LEGAL NOTES.

LAX METHODS IN CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in reversing the judgment of the Court of General Sessions, affirming a commitment in the case of the People against Annie Giles, administered a severe rebuke in reference to the lax manner in which trials are sometimes conducted before the City Magistrates. In June last, a complaint was made that the two Giles children, aged five and seven years, were found improperly exposed and neglected by their parents in a reputed disorderly house kept by the mother, with the knowledge of the father. Justice Rumsey, in giving the opinion, says the charge against the children could stand only if Mrs. Giles was guilty of the offense alleged against her, because if she was innocent and the house in which these children were was not a disorderly house, then there was no foundation for any charge against the children that they were improperly neglected; and the charge that they were without proper guardianship could only stand if it was made to appear that this woman and her husband, their natural protectors, were not proper persons to take care of them. The Court says the finding of the Magistrate to this effect was fairly challenged by the affidavit upon which the appeal was allowed. The papers before the General Sessions contained no evidence except the allegations in the complaint, which, for the purpose of the proceeding, Justice Rumsey says, could not be deemed to be evidence. "Why the evidence taken before the Magistrate was not reduced to writing," he adds, "we are unable to conceive. In every tribunal, whether summary or not, especially when the charge which is tried is criminal in its nature, it is the duty of the Court or Magistrate before whom the trial is had to reduce the evidence to writing. That this should be done is essential to the rights of the parties who are put upon their trial, and who may possibly be convicted by the judgment. Otherwise, it would be impossible for them in any case to have a review of their conviction and sentence." The General Sessions, it is held, when it appeared there was no evidence, should have directed a new trial; and the case is remitted back with directions to order a new trial, which should be had in that court, under the provisions of the code.

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LIABILITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.—A new point as to the liability of express companies for goods intrusted to them has been decided by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Lawrence L. Gillespie, suing by guardian, got judgment in the First District Court, before Justice Lynn, for $100, the value of a pearl pin given to the company at New York, to take to Seabright, N. J. The receipt given provided that the company would not be responsible for loss unless it occurred from fraud or gross negligence on the part of its servants, "nor in any case for more than $50, unless the just and true value is stated herein." No value was stated. There were three packages to be delivered at plaintiff's household, but only two entries were made on the bill. One of the two entries was obscurely worded, so as to read for two packages, while it might be easily mistaken as intending but one. Two packages were delivered, and the bill presented was to be receipted in only two places. Justice Bischoff, who gives the opinion affirming the judgment below, says: "The two signatures were readily obtained, and the driver departed with a receipt for three packages, thus obtained by a means which readily lent itself to the easy perpetration of a fraud, and offered a temptation to commit it." The trial court found, as a matter of fact, that the pin had been retained by the colored driver of the express wagon. "The limitation of liability contained in the receipt," Justice Bischoff said, "relieved the defendant from liability for non-delivery, but not for an affirmative act of wrongdoing, even if unintentional. It may be assumed that the act of the company in making out the way bill for the driver in the manner described, was unintentional; that is, that it was not so made out with the purpose of enabling him to commit a fraud, but the act put it in his power to mislead the consignee into receipting for three packages when only two were delivered, and into believing that only two were to be delivered, and to mislead the company into believing that all the packages had been delivered, thus preventing them from ascertaining the fact of non-delivery and making an immediate investigation so as to prevent loss to the consignee. The act of the company, therefore, in the manner it adopted for the delivery, was an affirmative act, and was wrongful, and takes the case out of the rule of exemption under the special contract."

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AGREEMENT FOR LEASE.—David H. Decker, as landlord of 55 Whitehall Street, made an agreement April 13, 1896, to give Thomas E. Saxton, as tenant, a lease for five years from May 1, 1896, but the lease to become operative only after the tenant had made certain alterations in the building in transforming it into a hotel, and after he had executed to the landlord a mortgage giving a first lien on all the fixtures, and the landlord had certified in writing that the conditions had been complied with. To allow compliance with the conditions the landlord made an oral agreement renting the premises to May 1, 1896, and this was renewed from time to time to the following Aug. 1. The landlord then found there was a mortgage on the fixtures to the Hupfel Brewing Company for $2,080 and that many of the mechanics and material men were unpaid. He thereupon instituted summary proceedings to remove the tenant and certain under tenants. The latter defended, claiming that the landlord's son and general agent had in a conversation waived the conditions as to a first mortgage lien, and that the non-payment of the mechanics and material men did not prejudice the landlord. The Justice left the question of waiver to the jury, and they found for the tenant and under tenants. The Appellate Term has reversed the judgment, Justice McAdam giving the opinion, holding that what was said by the son did not operate as a waiver; that the conditions upon which the agreement was to become a lease had not been performed; that the tenant had no estate except that conferred by the oral lettings which expired Aug. 1, and the Justice ought to have directed a verdict in favor of the landlord; that the landlord was interested in the payment of the bills to the mechanics and material men; that they acquired inchoate liens from the time the work was done, which became effective from the time notices of lien were filed, and as the landlord had given his consent to the doing of the work, the liens might effect the freehold, and he might have to discharge them; that the five days' notice required to monthly tenants was properly served on the tenant and him alone, and no notice other than the precept was necessary for the under tenants.

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SET OFF.—In a suit in the City Court by Frederick G. Gross, as assignee of Benedict & Fowler, for $686 claimed to be due from Clara E. Bliss as a balance for lumber sold her, she showed that Benedict & Fowler had induced her to indorse and for their accommodation procure to have discounted three promissory notes. She paid the proceeds over to them on their agreement to credit the proceeds to her account, so as to protect her in case she had to pay the notes, the amount to be charged to her in case they paid them. Benedict & Fowler failed and made an assignment before the notes became due, and the City Court refused to allow the amount of the notes or discounts to be set off, on the ground that the notes fell due after the assignment. The Appellate Term has now reversed the judgment, Justice McAdam, who gives the opinion, holding that the agreement to credit the proceeds was founded on a good consideration, and that it was error not to allow the defendant to prove the set off; that the City Court possessed the same power in regard to equitable set off as the Supreme Court, and that if the defendant's contention was true, justice and equity demanded that the debts be set off against each other, rather than the defendant be obliged to pay twice and left to rely upon the estate of insolvent debtors for repayment.

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FORECLOSURE.—When Royal S. Crane, as referee in foreclosure proceedings, sold the premises, Eleanor J. Robinson, the assignee of the bidder, deducted $162.35 from the amount of the bid for taxes. On application for confirmation of his report of sale, Mr. Crane was required at the instance of the defendant in the foreclosure action to make good to the surplus moneys the amount of such taxes. Then he brought suit in a District Court to recover this sum from Mrs. Robinson. The Appellate Term, on his appeal, has affirmed a judgment given against him. Presiding Justice Daly, who gives the opinion, holds that the remedy of a referee to sell in foreclosure against a purchaser, or his assignee, who fails to complete purchase or to pay consideration is not by action, but by motion to the court in the original action in which the sale was had.

WOMEN'S PART IN POLITICS

MRS. LOWELL SAYS THEY MAY AID GOOD GOVERNMENT.

She Says the Poison of Dishonest Civil Service Has Poisoned the Life of the Nation—How Women Can Help Civil Service Reform.

The series of lectures on "Civil Service Reform" that has been given under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association and the League for Political Education, was concluded yesterday afternoon by an address by Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, the Vice President of the auxiliary, on "The Conclusion of the Whole Matter."

There was a large audience, and the little theatre of the Berkeley Lyceum was crowded. While most of those present were ladies, there was a more liberal proportion of men than had been usual.

The speaker was introduced by Dorman B. Eaton, former Civil Service Commissioner of the United States. He called attention to some recent advances in civil service reform of especial interest to women. As recently as 1870, he said, women were considered so inferior morally that when, after long debate, they were admitted into the British civil service and allowed to hold positions in the Dead Letter Office, they were not allowed to open the letters. The English were also afraid to leave them to themselves in the offices, but appointed a "matron" to look after them and to see that they got away safely in the afternoons. Now the majority of Post Offices in Great Britain are under charge of women.

Mrs. Lowell then spoke, in part, as follows:

"The 'reform of the civil service' is a very comprehensive reform, since it must include the reform of the whole machinery of the United States Government, besides that of the forty-five State Governments and the hundreds or city and county governments of the country, in which are employed 600,000 persons; 200,000 being in the Federal and 400,000 in the State, city, and county governments."

She said the founders of our Government did not safeguard our civil service, because they thought the abuse of the appointing power would be cured by a republican form of government. She cited Madison's remark during Washington's Administration, that "any President who should remove a competent officer for political reasons would be impeached," and the opposition of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun to Van Buren's nomination as Minister to England in 1832 because he wished the President to adopt the New York system of party removals.

She spoke of the manner in which Tammany avoided civil service rules, and said:

The Nation Is Not Honest.

"A nation which for three generations has acquiesced in a system of dishonest appointments to public office, in dishonest work of public officers, in dishonest removals from public office, could not remain honest in other relations. The poison has worked into the very life of our people. We are a dishonest Nation. We do not do honest work anywhere. You will find that, even in private corporations, 'influence' is believed to be more potent than good work.

"We cannot expect any thorough reform in this country until the present generation has died off, and another has grown up under an honest system of public work.

How Can Women Help?

"And now for the 'conclusion of the whole matter,' which I take to mean, How can we help in destroying the evils of which we have been hearing, and how can we help to bring in an honest, fair enforcement of our National and State civil service laws, and thus help to regenerate our people?

"The duty which lies close to our hands just now is the salvation of our own city. And there are two sides to the duty. One is to save the city from the bad government that threatens it. The other, to help to secure a good government for it.

"To save the city from bad government is simply to keep out of power the men (whether Tammany's men or Platt's men) who want the offices for selfish purposes. What, then, can each of us do to help to keep them out?

"First, we must want to keep them out.

"Second, we must have faith that the right must triumph.

"Third, we must speak the truth about them.

"But, as I have said, besides saving the city from a bad government, our duty is to try to secure for it a good government. The people need all sorts of things—material, moral, and spiritual—but they need a good system of government as the first condition toward obtaining these things.

"I recommend to you the advice of Mr. Reynolds of the University Settlement, from whom I received it in answer to my request that he would tell me how, in his opinion, women could help in next year's campaign for good government for New York. He said:

"'1. Talk civil service reform—not as an ethical ideal, but as the practical, rational way of doing the business of municipal government.

"'2. See that the subjects of civil service reform and honest government are brought before all their clubs.

"'3. Plan to return to the city early next Fall and see that every male friend and relative realizes that you think it enough worth while to sacrifice some pleasure. He will then be willing to sacrifice some comfort to do his share.

"'4. When you do return let political agitation and political meetings have the first place on your calendar.

"'5. If possible, organize in each Assembly or Senatorial district women's municipal civil service reform clubs to meet for discussion and agitation.

"'6. By these methods make your hundred a thousand and your thousand ten thousand, who will be talking and working for honest government.'"

THE GOLDSMITH FIRE.

Coroner's Jury Says It Was Accidental—The Testimony.

Coroner Hoeber held an inquest yesterday regarding the deaths of the members of the Goldsmith family, who were burned a week ago Sunday night in their home, 514 East Fiftieth Street. The jury returned a verdict that the Goldsmiths came to their death from burns due to an accidental fire.

The firemen testified that the building was in flames when they arrived. Capt. Friel of Engine 8 said there was a delay in getting to the fire after the alarm was received on account of snow and ice, and his engine had to go a block out of the way. It took four minutes to reach the hydrant and one minute to get a stream onto the fire.

He thought the Goldsmiths could have escaped through front windows to the third floor of 512, the adjoining house, if they had known or had not lost presence of mind. The fire had started from an explosion of a lamp.

The servant girl, Mary Roscke, testified that Mrs. Goldsmith had called her and she and the two little girls had gone to the second floor. She then ran to a rear window and jumped out.

Stephen Curran of 908 Second Avenue said he tried to break through the front door of the burning building, but that some one in citizen's clothing on the stoop threw him into the snow.

Police Captain Steinkamp testified that it was the duty of a policeman to prevent strangers from entering a burning house.

Celebrated Sound-Money Victory.

The David Healy Industrial League gave a dinner last night at Wilson's Assembly Rooms, in Brooklyn. It was intended as a celebration of the triumph of sound money at the recent election. Conspicuous among the decorations of the banquet room was the motto of the club, "Protection to American Industries and Good Wages Paid in Good Money." Those who spoke were District Attorney Backus, City Works Commissioner Willis, Congressmen Joseph R. Howe, and Francis H. Wilson; Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis of this city, and Assemblyman Brennan.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A large and interested crowd stood in Sixth Avenue yesterday morning watching a couple of painters cover half the side of a building above the first story with a big advertisement. It looked, when finished, to be white letters painted on a black background. As the work was done it was a black background painted around white letters. A strip of white was painted on the building in the place where the letters were to go. Upon this strip they were lightly outlined, and around them, above and below them, the black paint was massed in.

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A Chicago man was robbed in a public elevator Tuesday in a large building on a public street. It took two men with revolvers to perform the job, and the robbed man when first approached had his hand on a loaded revolver in his pocket. Messengers and office boys in large business buildings in this city can be seen carrying large sums of money about without a pretense of making it secret or safe. A small boy in an elevator of the Equitable Building was carrying a couple of bags of money, one in each hand, recently. There must have been a large sum, and there was no doubt that it was money, for the boy, putting one bag down, took a number of bills from the other and began to smooth them out and count them, challenging with a look the admiration of the other passengers in the car for the one small boy who could be intrusted with so much value. This is one way in which the small boy in business enjoys himself, and it is seldom that a loss through him comes to the ears of the public.

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A gateman on a Sixth Avenue elevated train bound for Harlem, about 1 o'clock yesterday, was in a bad temper, and the unfortunate passengers who did not walk in the straight and narrow path, according to his lights, received the benefit of it. One man entered the car after the bell had been rung for the train to start. The gate had been closed, but the train still waited. It was aggravating to be left behind. The man reached in, opened the gate, and stepped aboard. The gateman, who was too late to prevent it, gazed at him with withering scorn. "You had no more right to open that gate and walk in than I would have to open the door of your house and walk in," he said. Which biting remark was a relief to the gateman and was quite lost on the passenger, who was happily satisfied at having managed to get aboard.

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The grounds around the Museum of Natural History are, as usual, when snow is on the ground, being used for sliding by the children. The land is covered with small hills, and each set of children can have a slide by itself. The boys, with ther "clippers," go down at great speed. The girls, with their high sleds, are not so daring, though the most courageous have a special feat of their own. They take the sled to the top of one of the steepest of the little hills—and some of them are quite steep—sit down with their back to the front of the sled, and with feet off the ground, go down in that way with shrill screams of delight.

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If statistics could be obtained, the amount of glucose consumed in cheap candy by the youth of the lower business part of New York would be interesting. The candy men and women, with baskets, carts, and stands, fairly line the streets and are well patronized. There is an addition to the ranks of candy men in the man who sells "French candy, 1 cent a stick." There are three varieties of the new confection, three boxes of sticks, one pink, one white, and one chocolate. One advantage which the French candy has over the other kinds is that it is in a small case with a glass cover, and is not so much exposed to unpleasant varieties of bacteria.

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The city museums receive their due meed of appreciation on holidays. This week, when many school children are having vacations, the Natural History Museum is filled with them. They come from all around, come in the morning and spend the day, bringing their luncheons. Christmas Day there were many visitors, but a much greater number is expected to-morrow. On these large holidays the umbrella checkers, who stand at each entrance, are kept busy. When the holiday chances to be rainy, the umbrella stands and adjacent corners are filled. When the day is pleasant, the number of visitors is so greatly increased, and there are so many of them who have canes or umbrellas in case of an emergency, that the men at the door do not undertake to check any of them unless they are requested by the owner to do so. They find it impossible to try to keep up with the great crowd which is constantly coming and going.

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A Chinaman who had been a member of a Brooklyn Sunday schoo', was returning to his native land. He went by the way of San Francisco. "We shall be anxious to know that you have no trouble on your way, Ah Sing," said his teacher. "You must write to us before you leave San Francisco. Just a word or two on a postal card, to let us know that you are all right," and she gave him an addressed card. As soon as Ah Sing could reach San Francisco and the postal find its way back, it reached the teacher in Brooklyn. Her words had been taken literally. On the back of the card she read four words: "I be all right."

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Every other day some one publishes information concerning the value of the banana—fruit and skin. Here is a new use for the skin. If placed over the top of the little oil-can lamp which lights the peanut vendor's wagon at night, it prevents the oil which leaks out on the top from being ignited by the blaze, blowing in the wind. There is at least one peanut vendor who makes this use of a couple of skins, and their scorched appearance shows the wisdom of the practice.

IT IS NOT A SWEATSHOP.

White, Howard & Co. Annoyed by a Report Concerning Their House.

The report current yesterday that the State Factory Inspectors had discovered a sweatshop at the corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street is said to lack every element of truth. The only dress or cloak making establishment in that vicinity is that of the firm of White, Howard & Co. The building is a large and handsome one, of white stone. It was erected and at one time occupied by the late John Jacob Astor. It is to-day one of the finest houses on Madison Avenue.

An investigation showed that all the rooms are large, light, and well ventilated. They are not crowded, and the young women employed there are amused at the reckless story that they are misused by their employers. There is nothing about the establishment that any Factory Inspector could take exception to. The young women have just issued invitations to their annual dance at Murray Hill Lyceum on Jan. 8.

Mrs. Howard said she had no idea as to the origin of the report, and was very indignant at the slander. She stated that she would endeavor to find the author and have him punished by the law.

American Mathematical Society.

The American Mathematical Society held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at Hamilton Hall, Columbia University. Reports were submitted by the Treasurer, Secretary, and Librarian, and the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Prof. Simon Newcomb; Vice President—Prof. R. S. Woodward; Secretary—Prof. F. N. Cole; Treasurer—Prof. Harold Jacoby; Librarian—Prof. Pomeroy Ladue; Committee on Publication—Prof. Thomas S. Fiske; Prof. Alexander Ziwet, Prof. Frank Morley; Members of the Council to Serve Until December, 1899—Prof. Alfred Baker, Dr. G. W. Hill, Dr. Emory McClintock.

Prof. T. W. Edmondson of New York University and J. L. Patterson of Union College were elected members.

After the regular business of the meeting papers were read as follows:

Prof. F. Morley—"Geometric construction of a quadric covariant of the binary quintic."

Prof. A. S. Chessin—"On Foucault's Pendulum."

Prof. E. W. Brown—"Remarks upon a new lunar theory."

GEN. M'LEWEE'S CRITICISM

OBJECTIONS TO CERTAIN NATIONAL GUARD PRACTICES.

His Annual Report Particularly Severe on Gen. McAlpin and the Governor's Staff—Lack of Uniformity in Dress.

The annual report of Inspector General Frederick C. McLewee, of the State National Guard, was submitted to Gov. Morton yesterday. The report contains several allusions to Adjt. Gen. McAlpin and the Governor's staff which cannot be considered of a complimentary character. The report will create something of a stir in National Guard quarters.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin's department is thus referred to in the report: "While the military code specifically states for what purposes armories can be used, I have learned that the one situated at Poughkeepsie was given over to religious uses for about ten days this year, to the exclusion of the companies quartered therein for military purposes, and that one of these companies was obliged to drill on the street in consequence.

Violation of Law.

"The permission given the Twenty-third and Seventy-first Regiments to discard the State service uniforms is a violation of the law that is serious to contemplate, and one that cannot be overlooked by any interpretation thereof. The work of years devoted to bringing the National Guard to a state of uniformity in matters of dress and equipment, seems about to be lost by this violation of the Military Code, and the ultimate result will be, if this policy is continued, to find the National Guard where it was more than fifteen years ago."

In referring to the habit of Adjt. Gen. McAlpin and others in wearing unauthorized medals, Gen. McLewee says: "When officers of high rank transgress in this particular it is not to be wondered at that others follow their example."

The report also sharply criticises the Adjutant General for his failure to appoint boards of survey, or to request the action of the Inspector General before relieving officers from responsibility for public property.

Gen. McLewee's reference to the Governor's staff includes the following:

"It is not alone that gilt stripes on the riding trousers are unauthorized, but lack of uniformity in dress is common on occasions of public ceremony, which has a tendency to make the Governor's staff the subject of unfavorable comment and ridicule. Other violations of the Military Code and regulations were noticed at the camp of instruction, but for obvious reasons it is as well not to mention them here."

Some Commendations.

Gen. McLewee, in his report, commends the work of the Eighth Regiment, Squadron A, Twenty-third Regiment, and several other organizations; but he condemns the work of the Thirteenth and Ninth Regiments, and recommends that the Captain of Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment, resign. He recommends the disbandment of the Fifth Battery and the Nineteenth and Twenty-sixth Separate Companies.

The most important recommendation made by Gen. McLewee is that a new site be secured for a camp of instruction, because of the lack of space at the present camping ground at Peekskill. He recommends cavalry overcoats for the Signal Corps and the discarding of the present helmet for a more suitable headgear.

In conclusion, he sums up the present general condition of the guard as excellent, but declares there is lots of room for improvement.

No Comment from McAlpin.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin reviewed the Thirteenth Regiment at the Sumner Avenue armory, in Brooklyn, last night, attended by the members of Gov. Morton's staff. When asked to express himself on the Inspector General's report he said that he had not seen it, knew nothing of its contents, and had not the time then to give it any consideration.

Gen. McAlpin's Farewell Review.

Adjt.-Gen. McAlpin of Gov. Morton's staff took his last official review of the Thirteenth Regiment at the armory, in Brooklyn, last night. He was assisted by nearly all of Gov. Morton's staff, and Gen. McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, and many members of his staff. The regiment turned out in full force and made a brilliant appearance. The galleries were crowded with the friends of the militiamen, and among the guests of the regiment were many military men from different parts of the State. At the conclusion of the ceremonies a reception and banquet was tendered to Gen. McAlpin.

THINK POST A MAIL ROBBER.

A Varied Assortment of Things Is Found in His Room.

The Post Office authorities believe that, by the arrest of William H. Post, one of the department drivers, they have solved the mystery of the bundle of sixty-eight letters found on the West Brighton beach Dec. 22. Chief Post Office Inspector Ashe, with Assistant Inspectors Jacobs and Morris, traced the recovered letters by the main office postmarks to a mail pouch given to Post to deliver at Sub-station P, in the Produce Exchange Building, at 7:20 o'clock P. M. Dec. 20.

The pouch was received at the sub-station five minutes later than the schedule time, and the Inspectors argued that with a false key Post had plenty of time to open the pouch and rifle it of letters that appeared to contain valuables. They found that Post was sent to Jersey City at 11:30 o'clock that night, and decided that on his way back to the General Post Office, which he reached after midnight, he abstracted all he could find in the stolen letters and then made a parcel of them and threw it overboard.

A search of Post's room at 513 East Fifteenth Street confirmed their theory. They found there a skeleton key that fitted the mail pouches, two blank keys, the shield of a mail pouch lock, 162 postage stamps, a punch, a miscellaneous collection of cheap jewelry, a bankbook showing $12 on deposit, satchel holding $74 in notes, a pair of gold spectacles in a case marked with the name of a Twenty-third Street optician, a tag marked "M. Chaver," a silver and glass pin tray with the monogram "E. M. H.," and a lot of other small things sufficient to stock a good-sized notion counter.

Post was arrested and arraigned before Commissioner Shields in the United States court and remanded, at Inspector Ashe's request, until Jan. 9. Bail was fixed at $5,000. Post denied that he had stolen any of the things found. He said that some of them were presents from his mother, who lives at Kingston, N. Y. Inspector Ashe went to Kingston yesterday afternoon to learn if the statement is true.

Post is twenty-two years old. He has been in the employ of Travis & Alward, who have the contract for carrying the mails a little more than two years. The Inspectors, in the light of the contents of his room, blame him for many of the complaints they have received of missing letters and packages.

Caleb Simms Married.

Caleb R. Simms, the colored Republican politician, and janitor of the State Senate, was married on Tuesday evening to Miss Rosa Calhoon, colored, at 247 West Forty-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop, rector of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. The best man was Christopher Stewart. After the ceremony the bridal party and relatives and friends went to the Albany Club, of which Mr. Simms is President, where a reception was held and a dinner served. Mr. Simms goes to Albany to-day.

OFFICER SHOT BY MISTAKE.

Policeman Mulvihill of Brooklyn Taken for a Burglar.

Policeman Mulvihill of the Brooklyn force was shot in the head at an early hour yesterday morning while engaged in the capture of four burglars who had broken into the dry goods store of Philip J. Kornder, at Fulton and Adelphi Streets.

Policeman Whittaker of the Fourth Precinct was in front of Kornder's when he heard the burglar alarm ring. He summoned Mulvihill, and the two officers, finding the front door locked, ran around to the basement door, in the rear. They heard some one moving about in the cellar. One of them ran to a saloon across the street for a candle and returned with a young man named Van Steenberg. Policeman Whittaker then ran to the nearest patrol box to summon aid. In the meantime Mulvihill became impatient and, giving his revolver to Van Steenberg, with instructions to shoot the "first burglar who comes out," disappeared in the darkness.

Mulvihill found a man lying on the floor apparently intoxicated. He heard some one moving about in another part of the cellar, and hurriedly started for the steps. As his head appeared outside the door, Steenberg shot, and the bullet plowed through the officer's scalp.

A number of officers arrived soon after. They captured four men and a full kit of burglars' tools. Mulvihill pluckily assisted in the capture, and it was not until several hours afterward that his wound was dressed.

WILL ESCORT MR. HOBART.

The Third New Jersey Regiment to Attend the Inauguration.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 30.—The Third Regiment, N. G. N. J., will go to Washington on the 4th of March, to act as an escort to Mr. Hobart when he is inaugurated as Vice President. This was decided upon to-night at a meeting of the staff, field, and company officers. The regiment will go at its own expense, since the State will not bear the costs.

All the companies in the regiment, with the exception of Company D of New Brunswick, voted to go. Capt. Kay of Company D said his company would not go unless somebody paid its expenses. If Company D doesn't go, it is probable a company from another regiment will be only too glad to pay its way and go to Washington. At least 600 men will go. The regiment is a representative one, being composed of companies from this city, Rahway, Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Somerville, besides Company D of New Brunswick.

Officers of the regiment said to-night that now that the Third Regiment had decided to pay its own way and go to Washington, it was probable that at least one other regiment would go.

To Investigate Cabmen's Strike.

The State Board of Arbitration reached this city last night to investigate the cabmens' strike. The members of the board are at the Murray Hill Hotel. They are Charles L. Phipps, William Purcell, and W. H. Webster. A short session was held last night, at which a number of the members of the Cab Drivers' Association were present. The board will meet this morning.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. Emery, 20 Fifth Avenue, has sent out cards for a reception at her residence on the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 14.

—Last evening Gen. Grant Wilson entertained at dinner the Rev. Dr. Storrs, President of the American Historical Association, and several of his predecessors in that office, including Senator Hoar of Massachusetts and the Hon. Andrew D. White.

—Miss Hannah Kissam Crooke made her début in society at a coming-out reception and tea given by her mother, Mrs. Robert Livingston Crooke, 19 East Sixtieth Street, yesterday afternoon. The débutante was prettily gowned in white silk, trimmed with pale green velvet. She carried a large bouquet of violets. She was assisted in receiving the guests by a number of this season's buds, among whom were Miss Maisie Delafield, Miss Alene Parsons, Miss Emily Hurry, Miss Edith Agostini, and Miss Christine Biddle.

—The first Wednesday subscription dance of a series to be given this season was held at the Hotel Majestic last evening. The guests were received by Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Alfred Mills Judson, Mrs. J. C. Hatle, Mrs. Abel Curtis Hunt, and Mrs. Charles T. Jenkins. Among others present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bramble-Wilson, the Misses Wilson, Mrs. A. J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. J. M. Bailey, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mrs. Garret Smoth, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Sinderen.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Richard Croker has gone to South Carolina with some friends for a two weeks' rest.

—Samuel M. Blatchford, Special Deputy United States Surveyor, was on duty at the Custom House yesterday. He had been ill.

—Col. Waring said yesterday that Madison Avenue, which has been complained of for being in a filthy condition, would be cleaned as soon as possible.

—Dr. M. H. Harris will lecture to-morrow evening in the Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on "Providence."

—The new schooner Lord Dufferin, Capt. Roberts, which left Montevideo for this city on Oct. 7, is now long overdue, and anxiety as to her safety is felt in this city.

—The police, at the request of the City Magistrates, will hereafter ascertain the nativity of the parents of all persons arrested. This, it is believed, is for statistical purposes.

—Sister Charlotte of the Day-Star Home, for friendless and destitute women, 140 West Twenty-sixth Street, will give a turkey dinner to the homeless and friendless women of the city New Year's.

—After Jan. 1 the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, 69 West Sixty-sixth Street, will be closed to the public on Mondays and open to the public every other day, including Sunday afternoons and evenings.

—The regular meeting of "The League for Political Education" will take place Saturday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M. Prof. Charles Sprague Smith will speak on "The Present Responsibilities of the Cultivated Classes."

—Under the new rule, keepers in the Department of Corrections are to be divided into three classes. Keepers who are mechanics are to receive $900 per year, other keepers $700 per year, and those on Blackwell's Island $100.

—John Harris was convicted of operating a bogus fire insurance company, under the name of the American Union Fire Association, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday. He was sentenced to eleven months in prison.

—Union evangelistic services will be held in January, in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church and the Memorial Baptist Church. The meetings at the former church will take place Sunday afternoons at 4:30, and in the latter at 7:30 Sunday evenings.

—Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, heard argument yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus for Jared Flagg, Jr., now serving a sentence of thirty days in the Tombs for renting flats for disorderly purposes. Justice Pryor reserved his decision.

—Coroner Hoeber's jury yesterday found that Frank McShene, who struck John Owens last week, causing his death two days later at Bellevue Hospital, acted in self-defense. McShene was released by the Coroner under $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—George P. Wilson, 41 Essex Street, was caught Tuesday afternoon by two servant girls while trying to escape from the house of Mrs. J. E. Byrne, 62 West Fifty-fourth Street, with a bundle of silverware he had packed to steal. He will be heard to-day in the Yorkville Police Court.

—The Dry Goods League of America has been incorporated. Its objects are mutual

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CIVIL SERVICE DECISION

EDWARD M. SHEPARD ANSWERS JUSTICE KEOGH'S CRITICS.

He Charges that They Are Trying to Influence the Appellate Court—Controller Palmer a Chief Offender Against the Civil Service Law—Reply to Mr. Olcott.

Edward M. Shepard, who has been the principal attorney for the Civil Service Reform Association in its suit against Mayor Wurster and other Brooklyn city officials to compel them to fill certain city offices only by competitive examination, yesterday issued a statement. It was a reply to criticisms passed on the recent decision in that case by Justice Keogh, who held that civil service examinations must govern in appointments of public officials, whenever practicable.

Incidentally, Mr. Shepard made a sweeping arraignment of Controller Palmer of Brooklyn, who was called a chief offender against the civil service law. The arraignment is the severest given to any city official during the controversy. Mr. Shepard also referred to the letter written by District Attorney Olcott to Attorney General Hancock, and to the utterances of the former.

Mr. Shepard's statement is as follows:

"The Brooklyn Controller and others seem to think it their duty by extravagant suggestions and threats to stir up hostility to the civil service decision of Justice Keogh, no doubt with a vague and very unsuitable hope that apparent public prejudice may be created, under the influence of which the Appellate Division may hear their appeal, and may be less likely to administer the law as it finds it.

"The civil service reformers, in bringing this suit, have done nothing, nor will they do anything, with the decision to disorder the administration of government.

"Public officers were fairly warned by the Civil Service Association immediately upon the adoption of the new Constitution that under its provisions there was no power on the part of any one in the State to exempt offices from competitive examination where such examination was practicable. Any exemption, if it were valid, must rest upon the fact of impracticability of examination, and not upon classification or regulation of any executive officer.

"There is, so far as I know or have heard, no disposition on the part of the Civil Service Association to disturb any officer except those who were appointed in plain violation of the Constitution, and generally upon the dismissal of some faithful and worthy predecessor, who had learned the duties of the place and who was dismissed for merely partisan reasons.

Changes in Controller's Office.

"The Controller of Brooklyn, who may be said to be the principal defendant in the suit before Justice Keogh, and who threatens to suspend payments to many public servants with the puerile notion that, through the distress he will occasion, he can coerce the Appellate Division, has been himself a chief offender against the law.

"When he took office on Jan. 1, 1895, he found a well-managed, well-ordered financial office, suitable to a great city, and untouched with scandal. The Schedule A (non-competitive) appointees were twenty-one in number. The Schedule B (competitive) appointees were eleven in number. These employes, as appears from the civil list of Brooklyn, had been, as would be expected in any reputable financial establishment, in the Controller's office for long periods of time—fourteen years, twelve years, five years, and the like.

"At the end of one short year, as appears from the official civil list of Jan. 1, 1896, this Controller had increased the number of places in Schedule A (non-competitive) from 21 to 30, and the number of places in Schedule B (competitive) from 11 to 14. The total increase in one year, which was a year of poverty and distress to taxpayers, was from 32 to 44.

"The office has been subjected to as extraordinary a piece of political looting as has been known for many years. All of the thirty-two subordinates in this financial office whom he found there on Jan. 1, 1895, had been dismissed during the year, with the exception of four, who, in the civil list for Jan. 1, 1896, instead of showing subordinates with years of service, as would be the case with such an office outside Ashantee or Timbuctoo, shows subordinates with service of eleven months, ten months, nine months, two months, and the like.

Offices Manufactured.

"Nor was this the worst. Under the Controller's predecessors one warrant clerk and one assistant warrant clerk had been found sufficient. The Controller promptly manufactured nine additional places for assistant warrant clerks, and made appointments to them of men without competitive examination, not only in defiance of the Constitution, but in defiance of the very classification under which he sought to act; for the non-competitive schedule itself permitted only two warrant clerks.

"The insincere cant of public officers who do this sort of thing, that they wish to make the reform 'practical,' is admirably indicated by the behavior of this head of a great financial office. The pretense for increasing the number of warrant clerks from two to eleven is, I understand, that this Controller prefers to pay every policeman and fireman with a separate warrant, instead of making the payments by precincts, as had been the case for generations before he took office, under all Controllers, including men like Schroeder, Brinckerhoff, Jackson, and Corwin. I find that the Mayor's office, which has to take care of the same number of warrants as the Controller's office, has had no increase in its force for this purpose. The system of separate warrants for individual policemen and firemen was obviously established simply to give some colorable foundation for the creation of useless offices. There has never been any complaint that policemen and firemen were not securely paid under the old system, a system now prevailing in the City of New York.

Answer to Mr. Olcott.

"I observe that the new District Attorney of New York, Mr. Olcott, is also disturbed by this decision. He states that the responsibilities upon him are great, as they indeed are, and that he does not think it practicable that his subordinates should be chosen to any extent by others. This is precisely what every public officer says who is hostile to this reform, and what a man like Mr. Olcott ought not to say.

"If the newspapers do not incorrectly report him, he has stated that he should make appointments upon the recommendations of the Republican ward associations of New York, reserving to himself a 'veto.' The ordinary respectable citizen might well inquire whether a civil service association could not by competitive examination select candidates for clerks in the District Attorney's office with as much advantage to the public as could Republican district associations.

"Mr. Olcott, upon further examination, will find that the law gives him the same veto for cause upon nominations made to him from the civil service eligible lists as he has reserved to himself in case of nominations by the district associations. He has the power to reject any fit candidate. He has the absolute power to dismiss any appointee who shall be found to be unfit.

Confidential Men Not Included.

"No doubt the more responsible places of his chief assistants and any confidential secretary, whose prime qualification must be his adjustment to the personal peculiarities of his chief, are not within the requirement of competitive examination. But the subordinate places of the District Attorney's office are clearly within the constitutional provision. If Mr. Olcott finds it necessary to dismiss wholesale the subordinates of his predecessor, just dead after a splendid campaign against party ties for honest government, he will, if he fairly makes the trial, find that selections from civil service eligible lists compare very favorably with the selections made for him by Republican district associations.

"It is difficult to credit that in the case of some, at least, of his appointments already made, an examination has been made as thorough as would be made by a civil service commission of most indifferent ability. The position of Mr. Olcott, a man of real capacity and of very high character, having a most promising future, affords today a striking illustration of the necessity of vigorous enforcement of the constitution. Nothing could better serve the fortunes of one so well fitted for public station as he than to be freed by the rigor of the law from the odious pressure now publicly exercised upon him and which, if he yield to it, must make his fate like that of so many others."

Controller Palmer Silent.

Controller Palmer refused to be interviewed upon the subject of Mr. Shepard's attack, and would not reply to a single question. His policy, as well as that of other city officials who were approached yesterday upon the civil service question, was one of silence.

ENTERTAINS MANY VISITORS.

Receptions at the West Side Branch of the Christian Association.

A series of evening receptions is attracting large numbers of persons to the recently completed building of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. These receptions were planned for the holiday week in order that persons living in the neighborhood might have an opportunity of inspecting the well-equipped building under the favorable conditions of holiday enthusiasm. Several hundred persons have visited this institution since Christmas night, and several clergymen have taken pains to bring some of their influential parishioners with them.

Following are the names of some of the interested visitors: The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, the Rev. Dr. Kerr, the Rev. Dr. James King, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Prof. Craigin of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. J. H. McCurdy, and Dr. Gulick of Springfield, Mass., and Prof. Sinclair of Springfield, Ohio.

There are so many new and unique features about this West Side Branch that the plan of inviting so general a public inspection has had the desired result of largely increasing the active membership. Since the building was opened the increase has averaged 100 members each week.

General Secretary Yarnell has charge of the public receptions, and he is assisted by the following-named members of the West Side Branch: William M. Kingsley, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; George W. Burleigh, Gilbert Colgate, James B. Mahon, Frederick Billings, L. Howard G. Myers, David Bovlard, M. D., E. B. Cragin, M. D., J. A. Hodge, Jr., Henry W. Hodge, C. S. N. Hook, Gerard B. Hoppin, Charles E. Hughes, William C. Keller, S. Clifton Mabon, Spencer P. Mead, D. B. S. Morris, Herbert Parsons, William H. Parsons, Jr., Henry F. Peake, E. Harleston Simons, F. J. Slade, William Sloane, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Henry N. Tifft, William P. Young, and George N. McKibbin.

Cards have been sent out for a reception to 1,000 students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons on the evening of Jan. 9 for the special purpose of inspecting the large gymnasium. Within the next fortnight 5,000 special invitations are to be sent out to young men residing on the upper west side of the city.

DUTY ON FASHION MAGAZINES.

Those Having Plates with Descriptions Only, It Is Declared, Must Pay.

A conference was had at the Custom House yesterday between Collector Kilbreth, Appraiser Bunn, and Hartt E. Esterbrook, Deputy Collector, in regard to periodicals, such as fashion magazines, which furnish plates, with descriptions, and no literature.

The discussion hinged on an interpretation of Section 562 of the law of Aug. 28, 1894, which has reference to "current literature and periodicals" as distinguished from "printed matter." The former is duty free, the latter pays 25 per cent. ad valorem duty.

The contention that fashion magazines, which may be said to include publications devoted to women's headgear, gowns, and so on, and tailors' periodicals, are not current literature when there is nothing but folios of plates, with descriptions of the plates, originated in an inquiry from Philadelphia.

Such publications, it has been held, are dutiable, and distinct from periodicals which treat of fashion, but where plates and descriptions are supplemented by a fashion letter and more or less magazine literature such a publication is not dutiable.

Collector Kilbreth decided that periodicals with only prints or plates and descriptive text are not current literature, but printed matter, and subject to 25 per cent. ad valorem duty.

THE BERMUDA PUTS TO SEA.

Her Clearance Papers Indicated Halifax as Her Destination.

The steamer Bermuda sailed yesterday with clearance papers which indicated that her destination is Halifax. While the vessel was at anchor off Liberty Island yesterday morning she was boarded by an officer from the revenue cutter Manhattan, who found her light and ready for sea. When she sailed the cutter accompanied her to the three-mile limit.

Capt. Scott, in charge of the Bermuda, said that she was going to Bermuda, from which point he expected to tow a steamer to New York. If the Bermuda contemplates another Cuban expedition, her men and ammunition will be taken on somewhere off the coast.

North Siders to Protest.

An association of Harlem property owners has been formed to protest against the condemnation of the site for a three-department schoolhouse on Fifth Avenue, covering the entire block between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets. The association organized with E. P. Steers President, James Phyfe Treasurer, and William Moores Secretary. The Executive Committee is Jordan L. Mott, Milton H. Robertson, George C. Lay, and E. P. Steers.

Members of the association say the site was selected and approved by the Board of Education without the knowledge of the property owners affected. The plot selected is vacant ground belonging to the Astor estate. The Church of the Puritans and the residence of Jordan L. Mott are opposite.

Walked a Line, Then Fined.

Thomas J. McGowan of Engine No. 33 was charged before the Fire Commissioners with being drunk at the company's house in Great Jones Street, Dec. 18. McGowan on that day was made to walk a line in the floor, and the rest of the company were asked to express their opinion as to his condition. They were all called as witnesses yesterday, and all but four said McGowan appeared to be all right. McGowan's defense was that he was suffering from neuralgia and had taken medicine for it. McGowan was fined five day's pay.

Mrs. Burden to Testify To-day.

Elihu Root yesterday arranged with Magistrate Wentworth in Yorkville Police Court for the appearance in that court to-day of Mrs. James A. Burden to testify against Charles Benasch, the man who tried to steal her pocketbook on Fifth Avenue Tuesday. Mrs. Burden was not sufficiently composed to appear in court yesterday.

HEIGHT OF CITY BUILDINGS

WHAT STEVENSON CONSTABLE SAYS OF THE QUESTION.

Results to be Considered as Affecting the Water Supply and Sewage—Suggestion Respecting Some New Laws for New York.

Superintendent of Buildings Stevenson Constable expressed his views yesterday regarding high buildings at the meeting of the committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, which is considering the subject.

Mr. Constable said he believed in limiting the height of a building to 175 feet, or at least it should not go above 200 feet.

It was possible, said Mr. Constable, to put up a building 1,000 feet high. It was an engineering feat that could be done with safety. The result of many high buildings, he thought, should be carefully considered. The water supply and sewage questions were worthy of more than passing attention.

If the high buildings were put up in the lower part of the city, he said, it meant that the sewage system would have to be changed at a large cost. There was no trunk sewer down Broadway. Increasing the height of buildings of course meant a big increase in the number of occupants. The plumbing in high buildings had to be different from that in small buildings. The present sewage system, with the increase of big buildings and the number of tenants, would become congested, which would prove dangerous to health. If the buildings were put up on narrow streets, it meant dampness and less ventilation for the neighbors.

According to the Fire Department Mr. Constable said a building 125 feet high was the limit that the department could handle unless there were supplies in the building. In most of the tall buildings there were tanks on the roof, but after they were exhausted there was little chance of their being refilled, as the pumps used for that purpose were in the sub-basement, as a rule, and could not furnish enough water to put out a fire. In the opinion of Mr. Constable every owner of a building over 125 feet high should be compelled to furnish such fire apparatus and water supply as was deemed sufficient by the Fire Department.

Mr. Constable believed that all buildings, tall or small, should be of fire-proof material.

"I don't believe there is an absolutely fire-proof building in the city," he said, "but I mean the construction that is called fire-proof that is fire resisting and slow in burning. I believe that the cost of such buildings is not over 33 per cent. more than that for an unsafe building. In some cases the cost would not be more than 20 per cent."

Mr. Constable admitted that the smoke in almost all big fires caused the loss of life. In a fire-proof building, however, properly ventilated, there was less smoke and it was not so dangerous.

Mr. Constable was very earnest in his opinion that the elevators and stairways in the tall buildings should be separated. Two elevator systems were also a great advantage. Most of the buildings have their elevators together and the stairway leading around or very close to them. As a fire would surely travel up an elevator shaft, people above were apt to be shut off and at least have a lot of smoke to struggle through. There also should be, according to Mr. Constable, increased means of exit from the big buildings. Exterior fire escapes, he thought, were about as necessary on an office building as on a hotel or an apartment house.

Mr. Constable, in answer to a question whether he did not think that tall buildings were put up as an investment rather than an investment, said he did not. There might be one or two advertising buildings, but he thought most of them were erected simply for investment.

Mr. Constable said that among the laborers employed on buildings the idea was that if the building of the tall structures did not stop the coming year would be very dull. The reason was that there were not so many persons employed in one tall building as in a couple of small ones. Mr. Constable admitted, however, that, law or no law, he did not think that nearly so many tall buildings would be erected as recently. He thought the matter had been overdone.

Mr. Constable, in answer to questions by members of the committee, said he believed the owner of a building should be responsible for it. If there were a law to that effect, he was certain there would not be so many flimsy and cheap speculative buildings put up, and that the Building Department laws would be more carefully observed.

Mr. Constable also believed that the Board of Trade and Transportation should recommend a simple short bill to the Legislature limiting the height of buildings, and also advocate the appointment of a commission of experts to formulate new building laws. He thought that there was no other city in the United States that had such poor building laws. There were many little matters in regard to location of buildings, the rights of neighboring property owners, and points concerning light and air that a commission of experts should carefully study and report upon.

NEW JERSEY EXPRESS WAR.

E. Runyon, Who Had Several Packages, Kept from Boarding a Train.

Twenty policemen under Capt. Cox invested the Central Railroad Station at Jersey City yesterday. They were not there, as Chief Murphy explained, to interfere between the commuters and the company, but to preserve order. There was very little trouble, however.

When the 4:30 o'clock boat arrived from this city, E. Runyon of Elizabeth walked up the bridge. He carried several packages. The company's detectives refused to allow him to pass to the train shed. They alleged that the packages he carried belonged to an express messenger boy who walked near him. Mr. Runyon denied this and said the packages were his property. The company's agents produced two witnesses who said they had heard the boy arrange with Mr. Runyon to carry the packages for him.

Mr. Runyon said he would go to Communipaw Station and board the train there. Police officers were sent to that station in the patrol wagon, and when Mr. Runyon appeared he was prevented from boarding the train. He then said he would board a trolley car and go to Bayonne. Officers were sent to the Greenville station, but Mr. Runyon did not stop there.

John B. Bissell, the lawyer who was arrested at the Central Station Tuesday night, was arraigned before Police Justice Potts yesterday. He denied that he had interfered with the officers. He said he had merely spoken to the express messenger, who, he understood, was under arrest for no cause. The case was continued until Wednesday next, Mr. Bissell being paroled.

Shakespeare in the "Oranges."

It is announced that Marshall Darrach, the well-known Shakespearean impersonator, will appear in Music Hall, Orange, N. J., in a course of recitals. The entertainments will be given on three successive Monday evenings, beginning Jan. 18, 1897. He will present "Twelfth Night," followed by a miscellaneous programme, and at the final recital "Macbeth" will be given. The recitals are to be given under the auspices of the East Orange High School Alumni Association, and among the patrons are some of the best-known society people of the "Oranges." Tickets are now on sale.

LEONARD AGAIN IN THE TOILS.

The Notorious Counterfeiter and Several Associates Apprehended.

About four weeks ago, Martin Leonard was released from the Albany Penitentiary, where he had served five years for counterfeiting. He had previously served a ten years' sentence in the same prison and five years in Buffalo for like offenses. Yesterday, a prisoner of Secret Service agents, he was arraigned in the United States court, with five others, said to be in his employ, before Commissioner Shields, accused of running coining plants at 92 King Street and at 18 Batavia Street. He was remanded in $10,000 for examination on Jan. 9. Half that bail was fixed for his associates.

The prisoners are Martin Leonard, aged seventy-five years; William Warren (alias John Morton) and his wife, Maggie, sixty-seven and forty-six years, respectively; Thomas E. Burke, fifty-five; Stephen Hudson, fifty-four, and Mary Hasson, forty-two years old. All of them pleaded not guilty, although Burke was caught while trying to buy postage stamps at the General Post Office with a counterfeit dollar, and the others were actually at work when the Secret Service agents surprised them.

The agents learned of the King Street place first. On Dec. 19 they broke into the rooms there and found Morton and his wife and Hudson surrounded by evidences of their trade. There was an entire outfit, including a complete battery, molds, and plating baths. Eighty counterfeit quarters and dollars were in a closet. The Mortons' ten-year-old son James was taken to the Jefferson Market Court and committed to the care of the Gerry society, while the other prisoners were taken to Ludlow Street Jail.

From them it is thought, although Agent Bagg, who has charge of the case, will not admit it, the agents learned that Leonard was the mover in a scheme to flood the poorer quarters of the city with spurious silver. They obtained a description of his associates, and Tuesday afternoon Agent Henry recognized Burke and followed him to the Post Office, where he saw him offer a bad dollar to the stamp clerk. Before the clerk had time to change it, Burke was under arrest. He made no resistance, and gave his address as 18 Batavia Street.

Agents Bagg, Esquirell, and Henry went there and found Leonard and the Hasson woman in a small hall room on the second floor. There was no place for concealment, and Leonard's coining outfit was in view the moment the door was opened. About one hundred counterfeits were lying on the floor. Leonard recognized Bagg as soon as he saw him, and calmly saying "It's bad luck so soon," held out his wrists for the handcuffs. He was taken to the Oak Street Station for the night, and Mary Hasson was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station.

When arraigned before Commissioner Shields, Leonard said the agents had made a mistake; that he was never arrested before, and that he was a plumber. He is a burly, jovial-faced Irishman, and does not show his advanced age. The agents who took him to Ludlow Street Jail after the hearing said that on the way to the jail he threw himself on the sidewalk and refused to get up unless provided with a carriage or some chewing tobacco. The agents compromised on the tobacco.

Following close upon the capture of the Leonard gang came the arrest of Anton Schuck at 205 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn, by Secret Service Agents Esquirell and Flynn. Schuck was in the act of molding ten-cent pieces when the officers came upon him. He was placed in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn.

WHITE QUEEN OF SAVAGES.

New York Girl Marries the Ruler of South Sea Islands.

"I take you, Mlalie, to my royal house and make you queen of women, on my throne."

With these words, pronounced last night in the front parlor of a flat at 377 Fourth Avenue, Mrs. John F. Hobbs, who a few minutes before had been Miss Ella Collin, became a queen of cannibal islands. The ceremony, which made her the bride of Col. John F. Hobbs, a citizen of the United States, journalistic globe trotter, Secret Service Commissioner, and King of four cannibal islands in the New Hebrides group, was performed at her father's home by the Rev. Mauritz Stolpe, pastor of the Gustavus Adolphus Swedish Lutheran Church in East Twenty-second Street.

Col. Hobbs was sent from Australia about six years ago by The Sydney (N. S. W.) Herald to investigate the traffic in Kanakas by the Queensland sugar cane growers. He was wrecked and picked up by natives on the coast of the little island of Illika. They were at war, and in gratitude for their having saved his life he taught them how to fight. For this, the position being vacant, they made him King over four islands, with a population of about 35,000 people. The Colonel is a genuine King, though he has spent comparatively little time in his kingdom. One of his first acts was to abolish cannibalism. He is a native of South Carolina, where he owns a plantation. Coming to this country to visit it and the World's Fair, he has been here ever since. He came to New York and met his wife about eight months ago, when he was on his way to Australia, where he owns some mining property.

At the ceremony last night, Miss Alice Collin, a sister of the bride, and Miss Clara Carlson acted as bridesmaids. George E. Shawde was best man, and George Collin, a brother of the bride, was usher. Immediately after the ceremony a flash light photograph of the King and Queen was taken. This will be sent to their subjects. Then the health of the royal couple was drunk by all present, and after the King had held a brief audience with the newspaper men, the company sat down to a banquet.

Col. and Mrs. Hobbs expect to go to South Carolina on their wedding tour. The Colonel will not spend more than three months of the year in his kingdom, and may not go there for some time. He derives no income or revenue from the islands, although he says it would be possible to do so, and that he has received proposals of a commercial nature from various Governments concerning cocoanut growing and pearl fisheries. These he has rejected, preferring to let the islanders, since they have abandoned cannibalism, live their lives in their own way.

Suicide of an Insurance Broker.

Henry M. Weed, fifty-one years old, an insurance broker with an office in the Produce Exchange Building, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping out of a fifth-story window at his home, 220 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. Mr. Weed lived with his wife and a son and daughter at that address. He had been despondent and slightly demented for some days on account of business troubles. He was sitting in the parlor of his flat with his family, when he suddenly left the room, and, going to the kitchen, jumped out of the window. He struck on his head on the pavement in the yard and was killed instantly.

Blakely Autopsy Begun.

The autopsy on the body of David Blakely, to determine the exact causes of death, was begun at the Post-Graduate Hospital yesterday. Dr. Biggs of the Health Department, Dr. Pruden of the Post-Graduate Hospital, Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, Dr. Barber, representing the Preferred Accident Association, Dr. Smith, representing the Travellers' Insurance Company, Dr. Brown, and one or two others were present. It will be six weeks before the autopsy is completed.

ZUKER IS IN THE TOMBS

OUT OF SING SING ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Talk of a Suit for Damages Against the Sheriff's Office—An Under Sheriff in Trouble—Mr. Tamsen's Position.

Isaac Zuker, who was convicted of arson in the first degree Monday night and sent to Sing Sing Prison on Tuesday, was brought back to this city yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus and committed to the Tombs.

The writ was obtained from Justice Pryor yesterday morning, on the ground that Zuker was held at Sing Sing without warrant of law, and in the face of a stay granted by Justice Pryor on Monday afternoon while Zuker was on his way to the prison.

Zuker was taken before Justice Pryor at 3 o'clock yesterday, having just arrived from Sing Sing in the custody of Deputy Warden Burrough and Keeper Coultry. His mustache had been shaved off, and his black hair clipped close to the scalp. Zuker's son William, who had met him at the Grand Central Station, sat beside him in the courtroom, but his wife and daughter, who appeared at the door soon after the prisoner was brought in, were not allowed in the room for fear that they would make a scene. On the request of Mr. Howe, who appeared for Zuker, the prisoner was formally committed to the Tombs until Jan. 7, when the order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be granted will be returned for argument.

Zuker was then taken to the Tombs.

Justice Pryor yesterday issued an order to Under Sheriff Sherman to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court, for not having obeyed the stay granted on Tuesday. This order is returnable Jan. 6. As was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Zuker's counsel assert that a notice of the stay was served on the Under Sheriff while Zuker was on his way to prison, and in plenty of time for the Sheriff to have prevented his being locked up in Sing Sing. Mr. Howe said yesterday that Sheriff Tamsen could not be held directly responsible for his deputy's action, but that Zuker had good grounds for an action against the Sheriff's office for false imprisonment. This latter matter would be taken up, he said, after the various motions in Zuker's behalf had been attended to.

Sheriff Tamsen's secretary, George Strassner, gave out the following statement yesterday, in regard to the Sheriff's position:

"In regard to the criticism of Sheriff Tamsen's action concerning the case of Isaac Zuker, sentenced for a period of thirty-six years to Sing Sing Prison, it was learned to-day that the Sheriff was not apprised of any request on the part of the Presiding Judge that the prisoner be held in the Tombs for a few days. The Sheriff appears not to have been notified of this request. Moreover, Judge Fursman, who is from one of the country judicial districts, is, in all likelihood, unaware of the fact that the Sheriff of New York County has no control over the Tombs, which is in sole charge of a Warden, appointed by the Department of Correction, and has no place in which to detain a sentenced prisoner after sentence; the criminal prisoners are in the custody of the Warden, and only become the Sheriff's prisoners after sentence. The whole matter was carefully taken up and the proper course of procedure determined in a murder case before the Recorder, about a year ago, in which the Sheriff's counsel presented the matter to the Recorder and the District Attorney, and also distinctly asked the Warden whether or not he would be responsible for the custody of the convicted murderer for a few days, pending which it was desired to detain him in the Tombs before having him removed. The Warden positively refused to be responsible, and the Recorder and District Attorney thereupon declined to object to or interfere with the prompt removal by the Sheriff of the murderer to Sing Sing, inasmuch as it appeared that the Sheriff had no proper place in which to confine the prisoner, and no sufficient means of guarding against the possibility of suicide or extraordinary efforts to escape. The general rule of the Sheriff, since that time, has, therefore, been to transfer convicted criminals in capital and other important cases directly to Sing Sing, whence, of course, they can easily be produced on habeas corpus, in case of need."

LAWYERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Annual Meeting of American Association Ended—Topics for 1897.

The second annual meeting of the American Lawyers' Association ended at the Windsor Hotel yesterday. In the morning the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—V. B. Baggott of New York; First Vice President—T. A. McCaslin of Cleveland; Second Vice President—J. A. Cavanagh of Omaha; Secretary and Treasurer—G. C. Franciscus of Philadelphia.

The object of the association is mutual assistance in the collection of commercial claims and in the study of commercial law. There are nearly 800 members in the association, of whom about forty were present.

The business of the morning session, in addition to the election of officers, was the assignment to members of topics to be discussed in The American Law Magazine during 1897. Among them are "The Development and Improvement of the Present Collection System," "The Liability of Married Women as Merchants," "Fraud on the Part of the Vendee," and "Bankruptcy Legislation."

The latter subject was discussed at the afternoon session. The members all favor the enactment of the Torrey bankruptcy bill, now pending before Congress, and the discussion was confined to a recapitulation of reasons why this bill ought to become a law.

Trolley Road Experimenting.

The North Hudson County Railroad Company, which operates lines of trolley cars in Hoboken and North Hudson, is experimenting with two new styles of heaters for its motors. One is a hot-water apparatus, and the other an electric heater. The latter scheme, the railroad officials believe, will prove the most economical and efficient. The cars get their "fuel" from the trolley feed-wire current, without any extra fittings being required, except for the heaters themselves. The latter are ordinary resistance coils, eight of which are placed beneath the seats in each car, four to a side. The heat is more evenly diffused than by the old-style stoves, which make one part of the cars too hot and leave the front and rear cold.

Mr. Paget's New York House.

The purchaser of the dwelling at 11 East Sixty-first Street, the sale of which was reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, is Almeric Hugh Paget, son-in-alw of ex-Secretary Whitney. The dwelling is on the north side of East Sixty-first Street, near Fifth Avenue. It was formerly the property of William F. King of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., and the price is said to have been $150,000. The purchase of this house puts Mr. Paget about midway between the residence of his father-in-law, who recently purchased the Stuart mansion, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, and the home of his brother-in-law, Harry Payne Whitney, Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

A FAMILY ASPHYXIATED.

Two Children Found Dead and Their Parents Unconscious.

William Lichenberg, twenty-two months old, and his brother Jacob were found dead in bed yesterday morning at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Locust Avenue. Their mother, with whom they were sleeping, was found unconscious, as also the father, John Lichenberg, who was in an adjoining room. The cause is believed to have been coal gas that had escaped from the stove in the kitchen.

Lichenberg was restored to consciousness, but Mrs. Lichenberg is not likely to recover.

Roundsman Fitzsimmons of 206 East Twenty-first Street, was overcome by gas at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station about midnight Tuesday. He was in the dormitory on the top floor of the station house. He had gone to bed at 7 o'clock, and when the doorman went to call him at 11:40 the room was filled with gas and Fitzsimmons was unconscious. The roundsman was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he recovered. He had accidentally left the gas turned on.

Herman Alexander, thirty-five years; Rose Alexander, thirty-three years; Julius Alexander, three, and Rose Seigel, twenty-five, were overcome by gas in the tenement house, 104 Hester Street. Physicians succeeded in restoring them.

PRISONER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Jumped on a Moving Elevated Train, but in Vain.

William Thompson, twenty-seven years old, of 685 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a subpoena server for the Commissioner of Jurors, was arrested in Tremont yesterday afternoon, charged with having accepted a $5 bribe from Raymond Krebbs, a saloon keeper of 747 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

The police of the Tremont Police Station learned that Thompson was in the vicinity with a bundle of subpoenas, and was offering to destroy them for $5 each. Detective Hildebrandt was sent out, and located Thompson in Krebbs's saloon. Hildebrandt saw Thompson receive the $5, and then arrested him. Thompson nearly fainted when arrested, and pleaded to be allowed to go. He was taken to the Morrisania Court, where it was ascertained by Deputy Commissioner of Jurors Dunn that Krebbs's name was not on the jury list. Thompson was remanded for examination this morning.

On the way to the station, in custody, Thompson attempted to escape by leaping on a moving elevated train at the One Hundred and Fiftv-sixth Street Station of the Third Avenue Suburban line. Hildebrandt dashed after him, and both men were in deadly peril until the train was stopped. Thompson was then handcuffed.

TO WAR ON "BUCKET SHOPS."

The Legal Aid Society Gathering Evidence Against Them.

The Legal Aid Society is gathering evidence against "bucket shops," and, according to a statement made last night to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Arthur Von Briesen, its President, will soon be ready to start a crusade.

The society's object is to provide legal counsel for those who are too poor to pay for it. Many persons have sought its officers lately and told how they had been swindled in "bucket shops." Investigation was made, and the truth of these stories was established.

"Former employes in the 'bucket shops,'" said Mr. Von Briesen, "gave us plenty of evidence to prove that no actual transactions in stocks had taken place. Our work in these cases showed us a broad field, and we have decided to enter it. Special counsel will be employed, and a general attack will be made soon. If we can reach one 'bucket shop' we can reach them all, because they are practically in a combination.

"I don't know what our plan will be after we get the evidence. The Stock Exchange, I know, is working on the same lines, and it may be that we will join its committee in trying to punish the proprietors of these fraudulent places."

ATTACHMENT FOR DAMAGES.

Complications Growing Out of the Arrest of John L. White Last May.

John L. White has obtained an attachment against Henry McKenzie of Mayville, N. Y., who had an office at 65 Wall Street, on a claim for $150,000 damages, growing out of Mr. White's arrest last May at the instance of Mr. McKenzie. Mr. White was Treasurer and General Manager of the White Locomotive Works, and Mr. McKenzie President. After being under arrest seven days, Mr. White was discharged by Judge Flammer, Mr. McKenzie having withdrawn the charges and declared that Mr. White's accounts, after a thorough investigation, were found to be correct. While under arrest, Mr. White claims that Mr. McKenzie exacted from him personal property valued at $100,000, which included title to 2,000 acres of land in Ocean County, N. J., 14,287 shares of the White Locomotive Works, and 5,000 shares of the American Sand Brick Company. The land in Ocean County, it is averred, was afterward transferred by Mr. McKenzie to his sister, and the stock of the American Sand Brick Company was put in his own name, and that Mr. McKenzie used the stock of the White Locomotive Works to control that company.

DIRECTOR CLAYTON REMOVED.

Hudson County Freeholders Break the Old Combination.

The Hudson County Freeholders held a special meeting last night at Jersey City. It was chiefly distinguished by wrangles and personalities between the Freeholders. In order to validate the appointments made on Dec. 27, the board reappointed all the officials then appointed.

A special committee reported that Director Clayton had no power to veto resolutions. Freeholder Eichhorn then offered a resolution removing Director Clayton. Director Clayton refused to entertain the resolution. One of the Freeholders then put the resolution to vote, and it received 19 votes.

Director Clayton said he would not vacate until ordered by the courts. The board appointed Freeholder Green temporary Director. He took a chair beside Director Clayton, and when a vote was ordered it was done by both Directors. Finally an adjournment was ordered as the only way out of the muddle.

Gets a Rogues' Gallery Cabinet.

The Police Commissioners yesterday listened to a report from Capt. O'Brien in reference to claims of Detective Sergeant Adams, who asserted that certain property in the detective office belonged to him personally. The Board gave him one cabinet rogues gallery, a criminal record book and two copies of a book on professional criminals. This is a small part of what Adams demands, and he will likely bring suit to recover the rest.

No Extra Pay for Aldermen.

Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn has rendered an opinion that the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen are not entitled to extra compensation for sitting as a Board of Canvassers. The Aldermen are greatly disappointed. The sum of $7,500 had been appropriated for expenses, and the majority of the members counted upon receiving $300 or more each for their work.

THE INCREASED BUDGET

MAYOR DOES NOT THINK TAX RATE WILL BE HIGHER.

President Barker Says It Is Too Early to Make an Estimate—The Controller's Position Respecting Items He Reported.

Mayor Strong spoke briefly yesterday of the large additions made to the city's budget for 1897 Tuesday in the items presented by the Controller. He said, although these items would be included in the budget, he did not believe next year's tax rate would exceed that of this year, which was 2.14.

"If I had to go over the work of the budget again," said the Mayor, "I would not change a figure. Not a dollar has been appropriated for any department, in my judgment, that was not required, and I believe that every dollar will be honestly expended. I am ready to face the music and give an account of my stewardship to the people. I observe that there is a good deal of comment on the method adopted by the Controller in bringing forward the amounts required by the Finance Department for meeting the obligations of the city, which he found to be so largely in excess of the sums he had reported for the provisional estimate.

"I have no criticism to make in the matter. I don't pretend to account for this way of doing business, and I have only sympathy for any man who makes such mistakes."

President Barker of the Tax Department, when asked to approximate what next year's tax rate would be, said:

"The late Mr. Husted, the Bald Eagle of Westchester, used to say that speakers were not made in December. Neither are New York tax rates. They are not made until August or September. How can any man tell what the tax rate will be until he knows the amount of the assessed valuation of our real and personal property? You will have to wait for a guess until July 1 at any rate."

Corporation Counsel Scott was of the opinion that the additions to the budget reported by the Controller consisted mainly of two sets of items, one of which might have been avoided. Mr. Scott said the item for the redemption of the city debt and the payment of its interest was all right.

"It is usual," said Mr. Scott, "for the Controller to make these amounts up at the last moment, and they occasioned no surprise. But take, for instance, the amount of $857,310 for land taken for Fort Washington Park. This might have been paid by an issue of long-term bonds, as such payments are usually met. The Controller had plenty of time in which to issue these bonds to meet the obligation. I do not know why he did not do so. The other members of the Board of Estimate must necessarily depend upon the Controller for information and advice in such matters."

Controller Fitch said that he did not care to make any detailed statement until after the budget had been completed. "I cannot help it," he said, "if any one was taken by surprise. It stands to reason that if you go on incurring debts month by month that at the end of the year when the day of reckoning comes you will have a large account on your hands to settle and you must settle it. If I could reduce the tax rate by a single act of mine I would be only too glad to do it. There was one item which might have been and doubtless will be paid by an issue of long-term bonds, but it was not included in the provisional estimate for good reasons.

"The city was short of money in the months before the election, and in September a statement of the amount of long-term bonds we would try to sell was prepared and given to the Mayor. That was before I became a notice of the Fort Washington Park obligation. We began our negotiations with the financiers upon that basis and agreed with the buyers of the $10,000,000 of bonds sold directly after the election that we would not try to sell any more bonds for a long time, so as not to break the market price for them.

"I had an idea, too, that there was going to be an appeal in this park case, which would have postponed the obligation, but the property owners wanted their money pretty badly and they went before Judge Truax and he issued mandamus writs requiring me to sell revenue bonds and pay them. Then there was not time for an issue of bonds, even if we were not morally bound not to sell them, and the item had to go into the bud

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
Reorganization.

To Holders of Receipts for
General Mortgage Bonds of
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.,
Issued by Central Trust Company of New York (either "stamped" or "unstamped,") which have assented to the plan and agreement of reorganization dated December 14, 1895:
New York, Philadelphia, and London,
December 22, 1896.
Pending delivery of the new securities, we shall be prepared, on and after January 2, 1897, to advance to holders of receipts as above 2 per cent. in cash on the amount of bonds specified on such receipts. This advance represents the interest due January 1, 1897, on the new bonds.
Reorganization receipts must be presented at our offices, in order that such advance may be noted thereon.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
Bonds of the above-named Company maturing January 1, 1897, secured upon the following tracts of coal land:
Catharine Groh tract,
St. Clair tract,
Leelands, Oak Hill tract,
Eagle Hill tract,
Eagle Hill, Ravensdale, Dilcamp, West Flowery Field tracts,
Eagle Hill, West Flowery Field tracts,
Brady, Gray & Wetherill tracts.
Locust Mountain, Summit Improvement Co. lands,
Tamaqua Company's lands,
will be paid at our office at maturity.
Registered bonds must be properly assigned.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William street, New York, for the sale to the Trustee of 400 First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for the Sinking Fund, as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same.
In the event of the Trustee not being able to purchase the bonds in accordance with the Terms of Section 4, Article 2, of the mortgage, it will become necessary for the Trustee to draw bonds BY LOT AT PAR.
Proposals should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund, R. G. Rolston, President, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York," and must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 2d of January, 1897.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
Trustee,
by R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New York, December 22, 1896.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
Holders of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds may insure against redemption by lot in January next, and have blank forms of application sent to them by applying to
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

KNICKERBOCKER
TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

New York Biscuit 6s.
Madison Square Garden 2nds.
Michigan Peninsular Car Bonds.
12nd St., Man. & St. N. Ave. R. R. 1sts & 2nds.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market dull. Advances and declines evenly divided. Changes fractional. Call money at 1½ to 2 per cent.

Stock market conditions show independence of bad news. The bank failures out West fall flat as a Wall Street influence. The bear speculative crowd does not seem even disposed to make use of them. It is realized on all sides that these banking troubles now disclosed, attended as they are by formal suspensions, really have to do with conditions that are past. They do not reflect the present situation. Had banking duties been properly performed the failures at the close of the year would have been failures announced last July.

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Yesterday's market was with little show of interest one way or the other. Apart from the advance in Sugar, quotation changes were chiefly fractional. There was a little more activity than of late, sales aggregating nearly 125,000 shares. All in all, it was a dull market, with an undertone of strength.

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The hesitating character of speculators continues painfully in evidence. But it is only a hesitancy; not fright. Nobody is being scared into new sales. There is no forced liquidation. But buyers show no disposition to come in and assume new liabilities just at the close of the year.

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On all sides there is anticipation that better times will come soon after New Year's. This is not the dream of anxious speculators only; it is the expectation of cool-headed business men, who, with trade indications before them, are confident that we shall soon after the beginning of 1897 enter upon an era of betterment, with new activity and material market value advances.

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Government bonds were strong. The 2s advanced ½ and the 5s and new 4s ¼ for both registered and coupon. There were sales of $10,000 2s, registered, at 95½; $2,000 4s, 1907 coupon, at 112; $10,000 4s, 1925 coupon, at 120, and $5,000 5s, coupon, at 114.

***

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62¼.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Ref.	1¾	Nor. Pac. V. cfs.	⅞
C. & H. C., all it. pd.	4½	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	Texas Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	3		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Ch., B. & Q.	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Ch., M. & St. P.	⅝	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	3
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	Rens. & Sar	2
Evans. & T. H. pf.	4	South. Ry. pf.	½
Ill. Steel Co.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	¾

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Cent. of Ga. cn. 5s.	1	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1¼

BONDS DECLINED.

C. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1	Long. Is. gen. 4s.	13¾
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	3		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. four to six months, and 4 per cent. for seven to eight months. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½ per cent. for good names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges, $93,098,172; balances, $6,458,451; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $258,663.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼@$4.86½ for demand, $4.87@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—10@12½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-3c discount; selling, ⅛c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 57⅛; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35¼; Illinois Central, ¼, to 94¾; New York Central, ¼, to 96⅜, and Reading, ⅛, to 13⅝. Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 75⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 49⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅛. Erie sold at 15⅜. British consols were firm at 111 7-16 for money and 111½ for the account.

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 480,059.58 ounces of silver bullion, against which 480 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 470 green.

Bar silver in London, 29⅞d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$51,201,058
Imports for same period	79,832,003
Net imports	$28,729,945
Net exports to date, 1895	71,776,482
Net exports to date, 1894	74,867,001
Net exports to date, 1893	10,688,829

***

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.15, 500 Ophir at 1.00, and 500 Phenix at .05. On the Consolidated Exchange 700 shares of Anaconda sold at .96@.94, 200 Best & Belcher at .50, 300 Mt. Rosa at .12, 100 Ophir at 1.05, 300 Phenix at .05, 300 Potosi at .60, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .32.

AS TO THE BOND MARKET.

Mr. Joseph E. Heimerdinger, of the Stock Exchange house of H. P. Goldschmidt & Co., said yesterday, regarding the market for investment securities:

"Nothing of consequence has developed lately in the bond market. The demand keeps up and shows no signs of diminishing. But the supply is gradually growing smaller. First-class, gilt-edged securities are decidedly scarce, and they are daily getting more so. Investors who, ever since the election, have been trying to get bonds of the best grade at reasonable figures, are now turning their attention to the lower class. Bonds which are of a somewhat speculative character are gradually becoming more active and in better demand.

"In the past few days this has been noticeable in the new Northern Pacific securities. Atchison bonds are also showing considerable activity, and Reading issues are in better demand. People are beginning to realize that it is foolish to wait for a decline in the gilt-edged bonds, or even to wait for offerings of them. They are beginning to understand the preponderance of the demand over the supply and to see the real tendency of the bond market.

"There is every reason to believe that offerings of bonds of the first class will continue small. There is no disposition on the part of holders to let them go, even at the present good prices. And for this reason I think that soon after the first of the year we will see considerable activity in bonds of the second class—bonds like those just mentioned. A great part of the demand which now exists for the securities called 'good' will be transferred to those called 'fair'—Oregon, Atchison and Northern Pacific bonds and those of that class. I expect to see them in excellent demand before many more weeks, and I expect to see them commanding much higher prices.

"If the investing public can't get just what it wants, it will have to take what it can get, or lose the interest on its capital. And usually it doesn't want to do that. The investors who are now clamoring for first-class securities will soon become convinced that there are none to be had, and they will be obliged to take the bonds that are offered them."

A FAULT OF THE LAW.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Telegraphic advices yesterday announced that Judge Myers had decided to dismiss the petition for forfeiture of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé in Kansas, filed by the County Attorney of Jefferson County of that State under the Alien Land Act, so called, upon the ground that railroad property is not real estate within the meaning of this law.

Judge Myers is the District Judge who originally appointed a receiver in this case. The result of the proceeding shows the danger which lurks in the possible appointment of receivers without a hearing. This is prohibited by statute in many jurisdictions, and should be in all. In the Kansas case, upon the filing of the papers, the Judge, without giving notice to the defendant, proceeded to forthwith appoint a receiver of the railroad, equipment, and other assets of the Atchison in the State of Kansas. If possession had been surrendered, it would have disrupted the Atchison system. The situation required the employment of radical measures for defense, and only the prompt action of the company's legal advisers prevented disaster.

When the case comes on for argument before the same Judge, he finds that the statute in question does not apply to the property in question. Presumably, if this argument had been heard before, his first order would not have been made. The appointment of a receiver of any corporation means so much that it is surprising to find Judges who are willing to make an order of that kind without first listening to such arguments in opposition as the company may be able to present. X.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS.

The Chattanooga Tradesman's current review of business conditions throughout the South says:

The holiday season has, of course, interfered very materially with business, and Southern correspondents report very little activity for the past week. General conditions remain about the same, however, and the state of trade is by no means discouraging.

Quotations for the Bessemer pig and steel billets have come down to a level with those of other staples. The pig iron market is quiet, but indications point to a better demand in a few weeks. The foundry operators are preparing for a good business, and the iron trade generally expects renewed activity. Southern iron is steady and sales for export are good.

Lumber operators report no especial change in the lumber market. The outlook is encouraging, but the movement just at present is light.

In cotton manufacture there is a decline in some staple goods. Despite predictions to the contrary the raw cotton that has come forward shows that the crop was large. There has been a visible improvement in the Southern textile industry since the election, and indications for the new year are very favorable.

WALL STREET TALK.

Yesterday's buying in Sugar Trust stock came from Washington and was accompanied by vague rumors of proposed legislation touching tariff schedules.

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The Tobacco dividend fell flat. The Street took the announcement without comment, and a few traders long of the stock took their profits. Outsiders did nothing. Evidently Tobacco's manipulative department is understood.

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With the good November earnings of Atchison comes talk of a 2½ per cent. dividend on the adjustment bonds within the next few months.

***

No one paid much attention to the injunction against the Manhattan Company.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Traders on the Chicago Stock Exchange spent most of the day settling account trades for the month, and the only stock which appeared scarce was Diamond Match, selling up to 119¾, regular or cash. Offers to carry the stock without charge for thirty days, and, in some instances, with a premium of ⅛ to ½ per cent. for its use, indicated short interest. Sufficient stock was bought and borrowed during the day to make deliveries, and the price eased off at the end of the session. Transactions in other stocks were moderate, and business such as would be expected so near the close of the year.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing prices received as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Strawboard	32½	33½	32½	33½
Cal. & Chi. Canal & D.	59	60	60	60½
Chi. Brew. & Malt.	12½	13½	12½	13½
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	32½	34	33	35
Chicago P. & P. Co.	37½	40	37½	40
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	49	50	49	50
C. So. Side R.T. (Alley L).	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Chi. City Railway	205	215	205	212
Chicago Telephone	167½	170	168	170
Diamond M. of Ill.	117½	118	117	118½
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	18	18¼	17¾	18¼
Metropolitan Elevated	12½	13	12½	13
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	12½	13½	...	...
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	32½	34	34	36
New York Biscuit	49¾	50	47	50
North Chi. St. R. R.	180	190	187	190
National Railway	105	107	105	107
Street's West, Stable Car Line	13	14½	13½	14½
West Chi. St. R. R.	82	83	82½	83
BONDS.				
Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	99	99½	99	99¼
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s.	106	109	106	109
Chi. City Ry. 4½s.	100	100½	100	100½
Chi. Board of Trade 5s.	101½	102¼	101½	102¼
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s.	92¼	93¾	92½	93¾
Consumers' Gas L. 5s.	83	83½	83	84
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s.	68	70	68	70
Metropolitan Elev. 5s.	56½	57½	56¼	57
No. Chi. City R. R. 4½s.	90	90¾	89	94¾
No. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	102	103	102	103
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	100	100¾	...	...
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s.	94	96	94	96
Chicago Edison 6s.	115	117	114	115

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Coupons due Jan. 1 from the Union Pacific collateral trust sixes will be paid at the Union Trust Company.

—The New York Savings Bank has declared interest to depositors at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

—Coupons due Jan. 1 on the bonds of the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad Company will be paid by the Guaranty Trust Company.

—The Texas Central Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15. Books close Dec. 31 and reopen Jan. 16.

—The coupons from the bonds due Jan. 1 on roads in the Southern Railway system, a list of which will be found in another column, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

—Coupons from the Colorado Midland Railway equipment series B bonds, due Jan. 1, and bonds drawn for payment on Jan. 1, numbers whereof have been advertised, will be paid on Jan. 2 at the office of the Central Trust Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s.	108	..
American Bank Note	40	42
American Typefounders' Company	27	34
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106½	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12½
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	102	105
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s.	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	173½	175
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	69
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.	100	105
‡Buffalo Cross-town 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	108
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	76
Celluloid Company stock	..	62
*Central & South American Telegraph	116	118
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	67	70
Commercial Cable Company stock	163	166
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	23	30
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	72	82
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	71	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	104
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	98	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	160	168
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s.	112¾	..
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip.	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	350
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York.	189	190
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82½	86½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s.	84½	87½
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	57
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	55	60
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	113¾	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock	30½	32
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	73	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	..	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s.	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	54	56
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s.	94	96
Hudson River Telephone stock	56	60
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	105½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s.	66	70
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	2	5
‡Iron Steamboat 6s.	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	90
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	..	5½
Kings County Traction	41	43
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.	85	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s.	72	75
*Lorillard Company pf.	100	103½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s.	105	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	68	78
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago).	..	46
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago).	57	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	..	54½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company.	12	14
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds.	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New York.	..	230
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
†New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds.	20	..
North Carolina State 4s.	103	104
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock.	40½	42
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	71	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st.	103½	103½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	93½	96
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	43	46
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	124	..
N. Y. Lack. & Western R. R. stock.	117	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	40	50
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d.	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	16	..
New York Biscuit Company 6s.	102	105
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new).	..	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
†North Hudson County R. R. 5s.	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	197	202
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock.	15	16½
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock.	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	94	96
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	35	..
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st.	84	87
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33½	..
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	72	..
Second Avenue Railroad stock	140	150
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.	106½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	192	..
South Carolina State 4½s.	108	109½
*Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
Standard Gas	..	82
Standard Gas pf.	..	105
†Standard Gas 1st.	109	111
*Standard Oil Trust	249	251
*Steinway Railway 6s.	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	30
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st.	94	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	46
Third Avenue Railroad	160	161½
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	9	12
Trenton Potteries	..	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	42
Trow Directory pf.	..	34
Union Ferry stock	61	63½
*Union Ferry 5s.	101	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s.	..	101½
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	83	87
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67½	72½
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st.	70	77
Wagner Car Company	155	157½
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	92
Worcester Traction	19½	20½
Worcester Traction pf.	94½	96
Worthington Pump pf.	75	79

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	637	637	637
3d week Dec.	$55,355	$46,045	$45,082
From Jan. 1	2,495,393	2,409,949	2,322,149
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	954	954	916
3d week Dec.	$80,100	$76,427	$87,118
From Jan. 1	4,290,894	4,325,546	4,031,859
K. C., MEM. & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
3d week Dec.	$27,638	$33,486	$26,465
From Jan. 1	1,151,654	1,085,103	989,843
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,567	1,567	1,567
3d week Dec.	$257,487	$239,776	$244,108
From Jan. 1	9,206,037	7,873,506	10,072,104
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,431
3d week Dec.	$342,298	$338,987	$291,889
From July 1	10,456,500	11,664,710	10,013,992
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Dec.	$7,760	$11,326	$7,704
From July 1	218,422	253,651	204,628
WESTERN N. Y. & PENN.—			
Mileage	643	643	643
3d week Dec.	$58,300	$56,700	$56,000
From July 1	1,605,522	1,750,375	1,729,200
CHI., MIL. & ST. PAUL for November—			
Gross earnings	2,738,520	3,416,688	2,519,014
Op. expenses	1,482,891	1,762,860	1,332,858
Net earnings	1,255,629	1,653,828	986,156
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	14,167,405	15,303,069	12,591,567
Op. expenses	8,623,536	8,637,334	8,158,752
Net earnings	5,543,868	6,665,735	4,432,815
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP for November—			
Gross earnings	324,051	340,331	364,425
Op. expenses	269,218	278,684	296,693
Net earnings	54,833	61,647	67,732
For seven months ended Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,242,012	2,517,687	2,305,769
Op. expenses	1,870,268	2,016,603	1,841,845
Net earnings	362,744	498,066	463,924
Reserve fund	87,500	87,500	.....
Balance	275,244	410,566	.....

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company reports for November, 1896: Gross earnings, $471,340; operating expenses, $228,926; net earnings, $242,414. No comparison with last year is made, as the road was in the hands of receivers.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 400 shares Pittsburg and Western Railroad preferred, $50 each, 5¼.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

The following are the latest bid prices for bank shares on the Stock Exchange:

America	315	Mechanics'	185
American Ex.	171	Mech'nics & Tr'd'rs'.	130
Broadway	225	Mercantile	170
Butchers & Drovers'.	130	Merchants'	132
Central National	125	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	295	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	153
City	500	National Union	195
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New York	220
Commerce	200	New York County	650
Continental	130	Ninth National	110
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2800	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	107
Fourth National	175	Republic	145
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	168
German-American	108	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shee & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	108
Importers & Trad'rs'.	525	Third National	100
Irving	145	Tradesmen's	93
Leather Manuf'rs'.	170	United States Nat.	175
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	205	Western National	114
Market & Fulton	215		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1896.—There was very little feature to the local market and very few changes. At the opening there was good buying of Reading in large lots, but the quotation was not materially changed. The belief is that the Attorney General will express his own opinion of the legality of the Reading charter, and that the case will be ultimately disposed of by a higher court. The traction stocks were heavy, without apparent cause, and closed at declines of ¼ in Philadelphia and ⅛ in Union. The industrial specialties were featureless, save for a fractional advance in Storage common, to 27⅜. Storage preferred sold at 30, and Welsbach Commercial preferred was offered down to 64, without a bid. The general market at the close was dull and steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	5	..	..	..
Baltimore Traction	17½	18	17¾	18
Cambria	42	43	42	44
Choctaw	7⅜	8	7¼	7½
Con. Trac. stock	..	25	24	25½
Elec. Stg.	27¾	28	27¼	28
Elec. Stg. pf.	30	31	29	30
Electro-Pneumatic	..	½	..	½
Hestonville	51	52	51	52
Hestonville pf.	60	..	61	..
Hunt. & B. T.	..	25	..	25
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	51¼	..	51	..
Indianapolis	23	24	..	24
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¾	22	21¾	22
Lehigh Navigation	40½	41	41	41½
Lehigh Valley	30⅞	31	30¾	31
Met. Traction	108½	108¾	110	110½
Northern Central	69½	..	66½	..
Northern Pacific	13⅞	14¼	13½	14
Northern Pacific pf.	22¾	23½	22¼	23
Pennsylvania	51¾	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
Penn. Light, H. & P.	13	13¼	13	13¾
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf.	24¾	25¼	24¾	25
Penn. Steel	..	37	..	37
*Penn. Steel pf.	..	70	..	70
Phila. Traction	66⅞	67	67⅛	67¼
Phila. & Erie	..	17	..	17
Reading	13¼	13 3-16	13 3-16	13¼
Union Traction	98	98¼	98¼	98⅜
United Cos. of N. J.	238	240	238	240
United Gas Imp.	72¼	72½	72	72¼
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅝	3	2½	2¾
Welsbach	42	43	42	43
Welsbach of Canada	2	2¼	2	2¼
Welsbach Com. pf.

PERSONAL.

To the Public:

The action of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange against Mr. William Euclid Young, lately a partner of our firm, is, in our opinion, unjust to the utmost degree. Mr. Young has been tried by his accusers. For weeks some of the ablest men in Wall Street have been actively engaged in preparing a case against him. Mr. Young, summoned before the Governing Committee, sitting both as accusers and judges, has had to present his defense unaided. He is a man not versed in the law, and has none of the adeptness in presenting a cause for which many Governors of the Stock Exchange are widely celebrated. Practically, his trial has been merely an ex-parte proceeding.

Before a tribunal wholly unprejudiced, and entirely free from business contact with the case, we feel sure that the result would have been different.

So long as Mr. Young was a partner in our firm we trusted him implicitly, and never found occasion to regret reposing confidence in him. In every sense we have found him trustworthy, and neither firm nor customers ever could have had a more loyal or earnest representative upon the Stock Exchange. If there have been violations of Stock Exchange rules, they have been, we are certain, (so well do we know Mr. Young,) unintentional and purely technical.

At the moment we do not care to disclose in detail any plans that we have for the future conduct of our business other than to reiterate with earnestness that we will go straight forward in our every transaction without the slightest diminution in the quality of our service to clients. The best facilities that capital can provide are at our disposal, and customers of our firm (whether Mr. Young be our representative or not) can rely implicitly upon the execution of every order according to the very strictest rendering of New York Stock Exchange rules. Those rules are for the protection of broker and customer alike. In the past we have never knowingly violated a single provision of them. In the future, as in the past, our customers' interests shall be our interests.

And, meanwhile, we beg to assure the public that ex-parte trials shall not be permitted to cast discredit upon any of our bonds. In due season and in a proper way we shall establish a vindication that no man can question—however bitter a business rival he may be.

E. B. CUTHBERT & CO.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - - 1,000,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, - Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.

6 Per Cent.

Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS, } Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

New York City 3½% Gold Bonds.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

MATURING 1915 TO 1927.

FOR SALE BY

Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,

Nassau & Pine Sts. Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company.

In pursuance of the power conferred by the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization dated December 10, 1895, I hereby give notice that said Agreement and Plan have been modified, and a copy of the modification filed with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

By the modification Frederic P. Olcott, Calvin S. Brice, and George R. Sheldon are constituted a Reorganization Committee to carry out the Plan as amended.

Copies of the modification may be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall st., New York.

Holders of certificates of deposit are requested to present their certificates, to be stamped with an assent to the modification.

Dated New York, December 30, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

EQUITABLE INTEREST CERTIFICATES for Coupons and Registered Interest of General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Equitable Interest Certificates above described will be redeemed and paid at 105 and accrued interest at the office of this company, 54 Wall Street, New York, on presentation and surrender of certificates. Interest will cease on said certificates on January 5, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
N. Y., Dec. 5, 1896.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.—will be drawn by lot on January 30th, 1897, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $131,232.08 deposited in the sinking fund with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1897, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.
December 30th, 1896. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

Omaha & St. Louis Railway Company.

On and after January 2d, 1897, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York will pay $15 on each certificate issued by it for Omaha & St. Louis Railway first mortgage bonds deposited under the bondholders' agreement with W. Emlen Roosevelt, Cornelius B. Gold, and Francis Smith, Committee.

Dated December 30th, 1896.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY,
by
M. A. MURRAY,
Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 644 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK, December 21st, 1896.

91st Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest at the rate of 3½% per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,

51 Chambers St., New York.

New York, Dec. 28, 1896.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31st, 1896, at the rate of Three and One-half per cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of January 1st, 1897, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 18th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,

74 and 76 Wall Street.

The trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1896, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1897.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, Dec. 22, 1896.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1896, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the bylaws, payable JAN. 18, 1897.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM,
Deposits made before JAN. 10, 1897, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1897.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK,

501 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

The trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending December 31st, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum, ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000, to be credited the first day of January, and payable on and after January 18th, 1897. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY JANUARY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST.

DANIEL T. HOAG, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.
WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1897, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK

1 AND 3 THIRD AV., (Opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. 87TH DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1896.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1896, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 20, 1897.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before Jan. 9 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1897.

WM. BURRELL, Prest.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

656 and 658 Eighth Av., cor. 42d St.

SEVENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after Jan. 18, 1897, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, and Monday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closed 12 M. Saturday. Assets, $7,477,588.69; surplus, $705,000. A. TURNER, Pres.

WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest credited January 1st., payable January 21st., or any time later. Rate, FOUR per cent. from $5 to $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR THE NAVAL Station, Key West, Fla., December 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., to be opened January 5, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon on January 5, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., 1,500 tons of anthracite coal. The coal must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., or to the Bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HASBROOK, COERTLAND AINSLIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against COERTLAND AINSLIE HASBROOK, late of Refugio, Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of February next.—Dated New-York, the third day of August, 1896. ANN TELFER TOOKE, Administratrix. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, 96 Broadway, New-York City, Attorneys for Administratrix.

au6-law6mTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.03	.04
Belcher	.48	*.50
Best & Belcher	.50	.52
Bodie Consolidated	...	.64
Bulwer	...	.41
Challar	.81	.84
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.05	1.05
Crown Point	.20	.21
Gould & Curry	.26	.27
Hale & Norcross	1.10	1.10
Mexican	.41	.42
Mono	...	.29
Ophir	.93	.92
Potosi	.54	.56
Savage	.25	.27
Sierra Nevada	.42	.45
Union Consolidated	.38	.40
Utah	.05	.06
Yellow Jacket	.30	.32

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 30.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alamo	.05¼	.05¼
Anaconda	.93	.93
Argentum	.44	.46
Blue Bell	.07	.07
Consolidated	.13¾	.14
Elkton	1.25	1.28
Gibson	.64½	.61½
Golden Fleece	.94	.94
Isabella	.46	.46¼
Jefferson	.14	.15
Pharmacist	.14	.14½
Portland	1.33	1.28½
Rosa	.12½	.12½
Union	.30¼	.30¼
Work	.07¼	.07¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1896.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	152	65	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	.....
109	111	20	American Express	111	111	111	111	.....
11⅞	12	100	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	.....
111⅞	112	37,306	American Sugar Refs.	110	112	110	112	+1¾
100½	100¾	30	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	100½	101	100½	101	.....
79¾	80	11,695	American Tobacco	79⅞	80½	79⅛	79⅞	— ⅛
...	...	27,100	Am. Tobacco, scrip	73⅛	73½	73	73	— ⅛
14	14½	2,180	At., T. & S.F., all in.pd.	14	14⅞	13⅞	14	— ¼
23¼	23⅞	3,905	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23	23⅞	23	23¼	— ¼
15¾	16¼	800	Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
11	11¼	500	Bay State Gas	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
...	...	25	Brooklyn Elevated	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
85	89	12	Brooklyn Union Gas	88	88	88	88	.....
45½	46½	125	Canada Southern	46	46	46	46	.....
16⅛	16⅜	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
69⅞	70	12,578	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	69⅞	70⅜	69¾	70	— ⅛
73¼	73½	1,750	Chicago Gas	73	73⅜	73	73½	— ⅛
73	73⅛	9,484	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	73⅜	73⅜	73	73⅛	— ⅛
130½	132	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	130¼	131	130¼	131	.....
101¾	102	216	Chicago & Northw.	101⅞	101⅞	101¾	101¾	— ¼
66⅛	66⅜	1,535	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	66¼	66¼	65⅞	66⅛	— ¼
26½	28	500	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	26½	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
4	4¼	200	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ½
17	17¾	25	C., H. V. & Tol.	18¼	18½	18½	18¼	.....
140	140¼	780	Consolidated Gas Co.	140	140½	139½	140¼	+1
117¼	117½	2,246	Delaware & Hudson	119	119	117	117⅝	—1⅝
156½	159½	110	Del., Lack. & West.	158	158	158	158	+3
100½	102	160	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅜
27	31	10	Evans. & Terre Haute.	26	26	26	26	.....
35	41	238	Evans. & T. H. pf.	39	39	37	37	—4
32	32¼	1,675	General Electric	32	32⅜	32	32¼	+ ¼
92	92¾	10	Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	.....
38	40	225	Iowa Central Co.	40	40	39½	39½	—2
7¼	7⅞	9	Iowa Central	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
25½	26½	18	Iowa Central pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	.....
24	24½	400	Laclede Gas	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
153½	155	1	Lake Shore	155	155	155	155	.....
40	50	1	Long Island	50	50	50	50	.....
48	48¼	2,200	Louisville & Nashville	48¼	48¼	48	48⅛	— ⅛
89	89¼	2,380	Manhattan Con.	88⅛	89	88⅛	89	+ ¼
108	108⅜	274	Met. Traction, ex div.	108⅞	108⅞	108⅜	108⅜	.....
13¼	13¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	.....
28½	29	1,060	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	28½	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
20⅝	20⅝	2,270	Missouri Pacific	20¼	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ⅛
21½	22¼	300	Mobile & Ohio	22	22	22	22	.....
87	88	150	National Lead Co. pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
20	25	20	National Starch 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	.....
99½	100½	106	New Jersey Central	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ¼
93	95	142	New York Central	93½	94¼	93½	94¼	.....
177	178	77	N. Y., N. H. & H.	177½	177½	177½	177½	.....
...	75	50	N.Y., C. & St. L.1st pf.	71	71	71	71	.....
16⅜	17½	10	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
4½	4⅝	103	North American	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	14¼	810	N. P., V. ctfs.	14	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ⅛
32½	33	3,432	N. P. pf., V. ctfs.	32½	32⅜	32½	32⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	150	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	23½	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
14¾	15	135	Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
34	38	200	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	36	36	35	35	—3
24	24⅜	350	Pacific Mail	24¼	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
26¾	26½	6,225	P. & R., all in. pd.	26¾	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
12	13½	200	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	12	12	12	12	.....
152	154	3	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	151	152	151	152	.....
181	...	260	Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	180	180	180	—2
4½	5	300	St. L. & San Fran.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
34½	36	132	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	34½	34¼	34¼	34½	+ ¼
12½	13¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
3½	4¼	100	St. L. Southwestern.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
47¼	47½	100	St. Paul & Omaha.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	.....
10	10½	266	Standard R. & T.	10	10	10	10	.....
14½	15	200	Southern Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
9¼	9½	250	Southern Railway	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
26¾	26⅝	1,800	Southern Railway pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ½
25⅜	25⅞	220	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	9¼	100	Texas Pacific	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅝	675	Union Pacific, t. r.	9¼	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
9	9½	150	United States Leather.	9¼	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
61½	61⅞	2,270	U. S. Leather pf.	62¼	62¼	61⅝	61⅝	— ¾
24¾	25¼	152	United States Rubber.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
77	77½	200	U. S. Rubber pf.	77¼	77¼	77	77	.....
6½	6¾	260	Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
16	16½	100	Wabash pf.	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	.....
98	100	45	Wells-Fargo Express	99¾	99½	99¼	99¼	.....
83¼	83½	1,314	Western Union Tel.	83¼	83¾	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅜
6¼	6½	5,075	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Sales.....		124,010						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Ft W & D C 1st		Nor Pac 1st 6s	
15,000	74½	1,000	52	17,000	116⅛
1,000	73⅜	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s		Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued	
At, T & S F gen 4s		4,000	90	44,000	52
5,000	79⅝	7,000	89¾	5,000	52⅛
6,000	79½	H & T Cent 1st 5s		60,000	52¼
1,000	79⅝	1,000	108⅞	70,000	52⅜
5,000	79½	Ill Cent 4s, 1953		30,000	52
5,000b5F	79⅝	5,000	99¾	42,000	52⅛
14,000	79½	Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge		10,000	52
500	79⅝	3,000	71	Oregon R & N 1st	
25,000	79½	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		5,000	112¾
Adjustment 4s		4,000	93	31,000	112⅞
11,000	42⅝	L S & M So 1st coup		Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs	
3,000	42¾	1,000	114⅛	5,000	111
38,000	42⅞	Long Dock 6s		Ore S L & U N con, Tr Co certfs	
62,000	43	2,000	133	8,000	64½
1,000	43⅛	8,000	132½	Phil & Read 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid	
10,000	43¼	Long Island G M 4s		5,000	33¾
5,000	43⅛	4,000	75	5,000	34
6,000	43	Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s		Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented	
1,000	42⅝	4,000	93	11,000	81¾
500	42½	Midland of N J 1st		4,000	81⅝
56,000	43	1,000	118	15,000	81⅝
10,000	43⅛	Mil, L S & W 1st		10,000	81¾
Austin & N W 1st		5,000	131	5,000	81¾
10,000	84	Mil & St P Term 5s		25,000	81⅝
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		2,000	112	1,000	81⅞
17,000	105¾	M & St Paul 7 3-10		P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A	
1,000	105⅝	2,000	128⅛	6,000	108¾
4,000	105½	Mil & St Paul, Dakota & Gt So 5s		Series B	
Cent of N J gen 5s		3,000	109	4,000	108¾
1,000	118	Minn & St L con 5s		Rio Grande West 1st	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		13,000s20F	99½	1,000	75½
5,000	103½	20,000	100	Roch & Pitts cons	
6,000	103¾	Mo, K & East 1st		3,000	116
15,000	103⅞	1,000	92	St L, Kan & Nor, St Chas Bridge 1st	
Cent Ry of Ga con 5s		15,000	92½	4,000	104¼
4,000	90½	10,000	92	St L & S F G M 5s	
5,000	90⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		1,000s20F	96¾
24,000	90¼	3,000	81½	5,000s20F	97
15,000	90½	5,000c	81½	St L & S F gen 6s	
10,000	90¾	Mo, K & T 2d		2,000	110¾
5,000	91	11,000	59½	St L & S F 4s	
Ches & Ohio con 5s reg		12,000	59⅝	5,000	64½
5,000	107	2,000	59½	St P, M & M 1st	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		7,000	59¾	1,000	109
62,000	72½	1,000	59⅞	Con 6s, reduced to 4½s	
1,000	73	16,000	60	2,000s20F	105¼
Chi, Bur & Nor 5s		5,000	60	52,000	105
1,000	104	20,000	60¼	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		5,000	60¼	5,000	57¼
1,000	118¼	6,000	60⅛	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
11,000	118	5,000	60⅛	3,000	91⅛
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		5,000	60⅝	6,000	91
1,000	100½	3,000	60¼	20,000	91¼
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		Mo Pac 1st con 6s		6,000	91½
3,000	97⅜	1,000	85	Standard R & T 6s	
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s		Mob & Ohio G M 4s		1,000	72½
2,000	97	3,000	67½	10,000	73
Nebraska ext 4s		3,000	67¾	20,000	73½
7,000s5F	87¾	N Y Cent 1st coup		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Chi & East Ill gen 5s		4,000	120½	21,000	19¾
8,000	100	1,000	120¼	Third Av 1st 5s	
Chicago & Erie 1st		1,000	120⅜	1,000	123
2,000	110	N Y Cent 1st reg		Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
Chi G L & C Co 1st		35,000	116½	2,000	100
7,000s3	95⅛	N Y Cent deb 5s		Union Pac 1st, 1896	
1,000	95	3,000	105½	1,000	103
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs		Registered		U P Lin & Col 1st	
10,000	40½	1,000	105⅝	5,000	24½
5,000	41	2,000	105⅞	U S Leather Co 6s	
10,000	40¾	N Y, B & M B 1st con 5s		3,000	111¾
45,000	40	5,000	102	Wabash 1st 5s	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		N Y, Chi & St L 4s		8,000	105⅞
15,000	104½	3,000	103¾	1,000	106
Chi, St L & N O 5s		N Y, O & W con 5s		4,000	105⅝
3,000	118¼	1,000	108½	2,000	106
Col, H V & Tol 5s		Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented		Wabash 2d 5s	
2,000	87	30,000	54⅜	2,000	70
1,000	87⅝	85,000	54¾	West Shore gtd 4s	
3,000	88	3,000	54¼	13,000	107
Den & R G Imp 5s		Nor Ry prior lien 4s		W N Y & P 1st	
500	76	1,000	85½	1,000	107½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		34,000	85¾	Wn Nor Car 1st 6s	
2,000	106⅞	Nor Pac col trust notes, J P M & Co certfs		5,000	114
Erie gen lien 3-4s		8,000	96	Wis Cent Co 1st, trust receipts	
5,000	65	Nor Pac & Mon 1st, Tr Co certfs		2,000	38¼
27,000	65¼	8,000	42		
2,000	65	Omaha & St L 1st, Tr Co certfs			
Erie 4s prior bonds		5,000	45		
3,000	96⅜				
10,000s20F	96				
2,000	96				
Erie 1st con 7s					
5,000	139				

Total sales.....$1,740,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotation s for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95½	...	Col. C. & I., Dev.	½	1	Nat. Lin. Oil	13	14½
4s, r., 1907	110	110¼	Col. Coal & I., Dev. pf	2	...	Nat. Starch	4½	7
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Col. Fuel & Iron.	24½	25	Nat. St. 1st pf	55	65
4s, r., 1925	119⅞	120¼	C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	57	New Cent. Coal	6½	8½
5s, r., 1904	114	114½	Consol. Coal	30	40	New England	...	45
5s, c., 1904	114	114½	Den. & R. G.	11⅝	12½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	11½	12
Currency 6s, 1897	100	...	Den. & R. G. pf.	42½	43¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	26	28
Currency, 6s, 1898	102¾	...	D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9	N. Y., L. & W.	118	...
Currency 6s, 1899	105⅝	...	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	...	N. Y., S. & W.	9	9½
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102¼	...	D., S. S. & A.	3½	5	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	24	25
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102¼	...	D., S. S. & A. pf.	...	10	Norfolk So.	62	70
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102¼	...	Erie	14⅞	15⅛	Nor. & West., all		
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102¼	...	Erie 1st pf.	34	37	Im. paid	11	11½
			Erie 2d pf.	19½	21½	Ohio Southern	...	5
Alb. & Sus.	170	...	Erie Tel. & Tel.

23½c. Tar quiet at $1. Crude turpentine dull; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 30.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 24¾c; sales, 688 bbls. Resin firm at $1.45.

OILS.

The market dragged along in a listless fashion, with prices steady and unchanged, and buyers holding off for new year developments. Prime crude, bbls, 20c bid; off crude here, 18½c; prime Summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter oil, 25½@26c; prime white, Summer, 27@27½c; lard oil, 42@43c; linseed oil, American raw, 33@34c; Calcutta raw, 50c.

METALS.

TIN—A better tone was noticed in the market for tin and the close both here and abroad was firm at 13c. COPPER—Offerings are light and demand has shown improvement; to-day there was renewed interest and the close was strong at 11.45c bid for lake ingot. LEAD—Market firm, with sales of 50 tons spot quoted at 3.05c. SPELTER—A weaker feeling prevailed at the West and was reflected in an easier feeling locally, the market closing at 4@4.10c. Sales were reported of one car February at 4.05c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

BEEVES.—Receipts, 44 cars, or 875 head—5 cars for slaughterers and 39 cars for the market, of which 25 cars were at Jersey City. Trade was slow and prices for steers, oxen, and fat cows were 10@15c lower than Monday's early sales; bologna cows and bulls were rated steady. The yards were well cleared. Medium to prime native steers sold at $4.30@$5 per 100 lb; one car, choice, at $5.10; 2 extra beeves at $5.50; oxen and stags at $2.35@$4.25, bulls at $2.55@$3.25, poor to good cows at $1.40@$3, a few fat cows at $3.15@$3.50, 1 extra cow at $4. City dressed native sides slow but steady at 6¾@8½c per lb. No later cable news.

CALVES.—Receipts were only 807 head, including 30 direct to a slaughterer. Demand less active for veals; prices 25@50c lower at the up-town market; barnyard calves were in light supply and steady. No Westerns offered. Common to prime veals sold at $5@$7.50 per 100 lb; choice do at $7.75, a few selected do at $8, "culls" and "bobs" at $4@$4.50, barnyard calves at $3@$3.50; city-dressed veals steady at 8@11½c, country-dressed firm at 7@10c, with best near-by calves selling at 10¼@11c; little calves sold at 5@6c, and dressed barnyard and fed calves at 5@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts were 57 cars, or 11,530 head—16 cars direct to butchers, 1 car for an exporter, and 40 cars for the market, making, with 2 cars held over yesterday, 42 cars on sale. Trading was extremely dull, and while sheep held up fairly well, declining only 10@15c, lambs were 35@50c lower, and 14 cars were reported unsold at the close. Butchers bought freely on the Buffalo market Monday, and, with a dull, dead market in prospect for several days, they needed but little stock. Medium to choice sheep sold at $3@$3.75 per 100 lb, a few choice heavy State sheep at $4, bucks at $2.50@$3, medium to choice lambs at $5@$5.65, a deck of common West Virginia lambs at $4.50, Canadian lambs at $5.30. Dressed mutton steady at 6@7½c, dressed lambs weak at 8½@10c.

HOGS.—Receipts were 34½ cars, or 5,982 head, including 247 head for sale. Market steady at $3.60@$4 for good heavy to light hogs, and $4.10@$4.30 for pigs. Country-dressed firm at 4@6½c for heavy to light weights, and lean pigs, 40 to 50 lb average, sell in some cases up to 7c.

PRIZE-WINNING FOWL.

Judges Are Rapidly Making Awards at the Poultry Show.

Frizzles, a queer variety of fowl, attracted considerable attention at the Poultry Show yesterday. In appearance, they look something like an Angora cat or a skye terrier.

T. Farrar Rackman of East Orange, N. J., is regarded as the chief exhibitor of freaks, and he has won all the prizes for frizzles. He began to raise frizzles fourteen years ago, and has been very successful. The father of his frizzles won at the World's Fair Poultry Show at Chicago.

The attendance at the show yesterday was good. The judges put in a big day's work, and now many of the cages are decorated with blue, red, or yellow ribbons, designating the prize the occupant of the cage has won. Thomas H. Terry was the principal winner with Dark Brahmas, securing seven prizes. Dr. H. W. Skerrett, Deansville, N. Y., won all the prizes for American Dominiques. The prizes for Black Spanish were divided between E. R. Gregory, Edmiston, N. Y., and Thomas Powell of Philadelphia. Frank L. Edwards, Westville, Conn., was the chief winner with White Leghorns. F. W. Fiske, Passaic, N. J., won with Duckwings; James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y., with Brown Leghorns; J. W. Mettler, East Milestone, N. J., with Black Minorcas; E. H. Van Alta, Waverly, N. Y., with Colored Dorkings; James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y., with Houdans; E. M. and W. Ferguson, Fisher's Island, N. Y., with Indian Games, and Charles F. Newman, Hugueenot, N. Y., with Pekins, Charles Jehl, New York City, with Cochin Bantams.

The competition in the Plymouth Rock classes was keen and the judges had hard work awarding the ribbons. Charles H. Wells, Stratford, Conn.,; E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y.; A. A. Balley, Middletown, Conn., and E. C. Espenship divided the best prizes between them.

For exhibition yards, Hempstead Farms won with Brahmas; Oakland Farm, Taunton, Mass., with Cochins; Dr. F. W. Robinson, Pawling, N. Y., with black Langhams; E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y., with barred Plymouth Rocks; Red Barns Farm, Greenwich, Conn., with black Spanish; James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y., with Leghorns, and H. T. Peters, Islip, L. I., with Japanese Bantams.

At the third annual meeting of the Water Fowl Club of America, held in the afternoon, twenty-two members were present. The principal points of interest treated were the obtaining of greater classification for water fowls and also securing better location for the pens at exhibitions, the general complaint being that these fowls were not receiving equal treatment with land fowls. A committee, consisting of G. P. Reynaud, J. C. Harvey, and H. H. D. Klinker was appointed to secure the reforms needed and to arrange for a grand exhibit in the next exhibition. The following officers were elected: President—T. Farrer Rackham; Vice President—D. A. Moure; Secretary and Treasurer—J. C. Harvey; Executive Committee—G. P. Reynaud, C. F. Newman, F. D. Kendall, and J. F. Crangle. In about thirty days the club will issue its second annual catalogue.

CONVICTS WISH TO WORK.

State Prison Wardens Are Figuring How They May Do So.

SING SING, Dec. 30.—The law prohibiting contract convict labor in the State prisons goes into effect with the new year. There are about 1,250 convicts in Sing Sing Prison, and Warden Sage is trying to devise some means to keep them occupied. He says that over 1,000 of the convicts will be locked in their cells, and that unless the Legislature takes some action to give the men something to do, there will be a large amount of suffering among them.

The Warden said that the Wardens of the State and Gen. Austin Lathrop, the State Prison Superintendent, intended holding a consultation in Albany to-morrow to discuss the matter of giving some work to the convicts to do. All the convicts want to work, and they have urged the Warden not to stop them.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Peterson Patent Sleeve Lead Company of New York City; capital, $105,000. Directors—P. Talbot Peterson of Brooklyn, Allen W. Evarts, and Henry W. Hardon of New York.

—The Arctic Cold Storage Refrigerating Machine Company of New York City; capital, $9,000. Directors—William H. Kent of New York and George W. Young and Richard M. Willis of Brooklyn.

—Institution Specialty Company of New York City, to manufacture supplies for public and private institutions; capital, $10,000. Directors—Lewis H. Chase of Philadelphia, Charles S. Westbrook, and Julius Frank of Ogdensburg.

—Maddock & Miller of New York City, to import and deal in crockery; capital, $30,000. Directors—John J. Miller of Newark, N. J.; George Hamilton, William R. Baird, and James T. Brown of New York, and B. Montgomery Scott of Jersey City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and at Auction.

William A. White & Sons have sold for ex-Judge Henry Hilton, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, for improvement, four lots on the south side of Seventy-seventh Street, east of Madison Avenue.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for John J. Pfeiffer, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, at $28,000, the six-story front and five-story rear buildings 50 Clinton Street, 25 by 100.

Herman Wronkow has sold to Leopold Hellinger, at about $175,000, the five five-story single flats at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, 100 by 100, and, to the same purchaser, the four five-story brick flats at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, 100 by 100, for about $130,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for George F. Johnson, to T. K. Pembrook, at $57,000, the five-story dwelling 31 West Sixty-ninth Street.

At auction, at the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at $23,000, the five-story brownstone flat 94 West One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 100.11.

Mr. Ezra F. Raymond sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Emilie Huber, at $25,500, two five-story brick tenements, 50 by 100.5.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold to a client for George F. Johnson the four-story limestone and brick dwelling 31 West Sixty-ninth Street, 22 by 58 by extension by 100.5. Price, $57,000.

To-day's Sales.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert J. Fox, referee, 254 and 256 Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two and three story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $2,061.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 30 Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18 x 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,817.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 852 First Avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,545.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Gardner, referee, St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 450 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 104.2 by 90 by 103.6 by 90, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,910; subject to first mortgage for $22,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 2,356 First Avenue, east side, 20.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20 by 80, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,533.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 243 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 127 by east 85 by north 50 by west 8.9 by north 25 by west 5.4 by north 25 by west 87.11 to avenue, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,921.

By James L. Wells, receiver's sale, William Foster, receiver, 108 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Sixteenth Street, 36.10 by 80, three-story brownstone and iron-front building, right, title, and interest in lease, together with fixtures, office furniture, &c.; also northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 103 by 256 by north 62 by west 46.3 by south 37.6 by east 1 by south 8 inches by west 108 by north 51.6 by west 100 to avenue, five and six story brick pianoforte factory, including engine and boiler, machinery, &c.; subject to mortgages for $200,000.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's mortgage foreclosure sale, 2,432 Seventh Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 20.7 by 75 by 20.6 by 75, five-story brownstone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,898; subject to first mortgage for $17,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.6, by Alexander A. Jordan of 163 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $67,500.

No. 264 to 276 Eleventh Avenue, for a three-story brick stable, 171.11 by 96, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, owner; William H. Cookman of Philadelphia, architect; J. B. & J. H. Staats of 29 Broadway, builders; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, southeast corner of Fourth Avenue, for three five-story brick flats and stores, 25.7 by 85, and two 25 by 73.4, by William Gammie of 364 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; Henry Anderson, 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $77,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Morris Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling and store, 25 by 45, by Hugh Feehan of 112 East One Hundred and Second Street, owner; Harry I. Howell, architect; cost, $3,000.

Edenwood Avenue, east side, 400 feet north of St. James Street, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 21 by 40, by Lillian Chatterton, owner; J. A. Sinclair, architect; cost, $10,000.

Seventh Street, southeast corner of White Plains Avenue, for three three-story frame dwellings and stores, 62 by 50, by Catherine Morz of Wakefield, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $13,100.

Grant Avenue, south side, 25 feet east of Garfield Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 16 by 40, by Joseph Buechling of 20 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Andr Spence, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 53 to 57 West Fourteenth Street, alterations to a six-story iron, brick, and stone salesrooms and stores by the Colonial Real Estate Association, owner; P. H. Murphy of 26 Cortlandt Street, builder; cost, $800.

No. 35 Madison Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick and stone dwelling by Henry D. Winans of 169 Convent Avenue, owner; C. W. H. Elting of 1,831 Park Avenue, builder; cost, $5,500.

No. 183 Bleecker Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick hotel, by Kinsland & Son of 55 Broad Street, owners; G. Colombara, lessee, and D. N. B. Sturgis of 220 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 2,171 Third Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick and frame tenement by S. N. and A. S. Goodman of 165 Broadway, owners; G. F. Sturkin, lessee; Albert Rothelnel of 201 East Eighty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 30.

BROADWAY, 502 and 504, and 44 to 52 Crosby St; James A. Melvin and wife to Seth Low $1,000

HOUSTON ST, s s, 37.5 ft e of Suffolk St, 19x61.7x19x61.1; Henry Friedman and wife to Joseph M. Weber and another... 1

2D AV, 116 and 118, n e corner of 7th St; Garret Nagle and wife to Mary E. Byrne, as executrix 1

9TH ST, n e s, 70 ft e of 3d Av, 34.11x irregular; John H. Judge, referee, to Siebrand Niewenhous 30,500

23D ST, n s, 358 ft e of 9th Av, 58.2x 142.4x irregular; David C. Fitzgerald to Mary E. Fitzgerald 1

167TH ST, 53 West; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to Ludwig Baumann 34,400

31ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 153 ft to bulkhead x199.4 ft to 32d St x126x 197.6; Clarence L. Lowther to Catharine L. Lowther, ½ part 23,833

53D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 75x100.5; the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church 50,000

94TH ST, n s, 102 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.8; Edward B. La Fetra, referee, to Don A. Gaylord 1,500

AVENUE A, e s, 83.9 ft n of 58th St, 16.8x75; George Herbener and wife to Louis S. Schnitzer 7,000

83D ST, 447 East; Jacob Jung and wife to Henry G. Leist 1

67TH ST, 229 East; August Jacob and wife to John F. McKeon 1

58TH ST, 132 WEST; James S. Lee and wife to Jule Lee 1

185TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 200x 99.11, one-half interest; Frank O. Burridge to Lee S. Burridge 1

7TH AV, 575 to 579, and 58th St, 162 and 164 West; Gabriel Sommer and wife to William O'Brien 135,000

JEFFERSON AV, s e s, 200 ft s w of Columbia Av, 50x100; John King and others to William H. King 1

JEFFERSON AV, e s, 200 ft s of Columbine St, 50x100; William H. King to John King, Jr. 1,400

WALL ST, 59 and 61, one-quarter part; Av D, centre line of 14th St, runs e to Bulkhead x s — x w 116ft to Thompkins St, x s to centre line of 13th St, x w to centre line Av D, x w to centre line 14th St, one-quarter part, includes wharfage rights, &c.; John C. Brown and others, trustees, to James B. Potter... 1

BROADWAY, 502 and 504; also, 44 to 52 Crosby St; Nathaniel Whitman to James A. Melvin 650,000

SAME PROPERTY; Emile T. Lesher and others, executors, to Nathaniel Whitman 325,000

BRYANT ST, or Av, w s, 25 ft n of Freeman St, 20x100; William H. Wright and others to James T. Doyle..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 125 ft e of Union Av, 25x119.6; Henrietta Morlock to Anna A. Brenner..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 89th St, 37.6x75; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Nathaniel Wise..... 32,000

81ST ST, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; also 81st St, s s, 88 ft w of Avenue A, 17x102.2; Augusta Handle to Heinrich Meissner and wife..... 24,500

171H ST, n s, 335 ft e of 5th Av, 75x 100.11; Henry G. Leist to Jacob Jung... 30,000

PLOT at low-water mark of Harlem River, runs s e x e — x n to approach of 3d Avenue Bridge x n w — x w —; the Mayor, &c., City of New York to Eliza M. Smith..... 151

PLEASANT AV, w s, 88.9 ft s of 115th St, 12.8x74; William W. Hall to John Curren 1

115TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 25x 100.11; Marie Cottek to Herman Cottek and wife..... 1

111TH ST, s s, 119 ft e of 5th Av, 18x 100.11; Katie Herold to Louisa Grimm.. 1

115TH ST, 17 East; Louisa Grimm and another to Katie Herold..... 24,000

121ST ST, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 100.11; James H. Lee and wife to James Lowerre 10

8TH AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; James Walsh and wife to Eva Simon.... 32,250

DIVISION ST, n w s, 160 ft e of Clinton St, 24x98x irregular; Burton N. Harrison, referee, to Frederick Lisicki and another 16,500

WORTH ST s e corner of Mulberry St, 47.8x41.3x40.11; William Hartfield and wife to Evardo Mezzadri..... 19,000

NASSAU ST, 80; John H. Judge, referee, to New York Real Est. Co..... 160,000

136TH ST, 149 West; Edward F. Robinson to Emma G. Leith..... 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 204.3 ft n of 141st St, 160.6x74.6x162x85.10; George R. Sheldon, as assignee, to John O. Baker 24,500

AMSTERDAM AV, 940; William Hennessey and wife to Peter Doelger..... 71,000

EDGECOMBE AV, 132; Leopold Jonas and wife to John Effinger and wife..... 25,000

98TH ST, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x 100.11; Clothilde Giradey to Helen L. Anthon 1

LOT 28, may of Morrisania; George E. Carr and others to Sarah Smith..... 1

152D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Jacob Emrich, as executor, to Phebe Emrich..... 10

148TH ST, s s, 124 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; John H. Schmidt to Emma Henneberger. 1

152D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Jacob Emrich and others to Phebe Emrich..... 10

150TH ST, s s, 151.6 ft w of Mott Av, 18.6x irregular; Matilda McCord and another to William B. Stanton..... 1

WALTON AV, e s, 188.11 ft s of 150th St, 40x irregular; Ella McCord to William B. Stanton 1

CLINTON AV, proposed, e s, 99.6 ft s of Tremont Av, 100x115; William E. Brooker and others to Charles P. Hallock..... 4,950

SETON AV, e s, 150 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Augusta B. Nelson to Anna C. Gustafson and another 700

LOTS 27 and 28, map of Claxton's Point, Westchester; Lippman Topitz and wife to Harry L. Topitz and another..... 1

MAIN ST, w s, 53 ft n of Silver St, 27x 100; Isaac London to Katherine London. 1

ARTHUR ST, s s, Lots 1,020 and 1,021, map of Laconia Park; Emma Neumann to John J. White 1,450

Recorded Leases.

NAFEW, Eleanor, to Richard J. Chard; 41 West 52d St, 1 year..... $2,800

SCHMOOR, Henry, to Louis Arnheim; store, &c., 2,254 2d Av, 3½ years..... 40

STRASBURGER, Louis, to Henderson & Winter; 15 Maiden Lane, 4th floor, 7 years 1,000

WATSON, Thomas, to Louis Haas; 551 and 553 West 35th St, 4 5-12 years..... 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUMANN, Ludwig, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 53 West 16th St, 1 year..... $21,000

BOYLE, James T., and wife to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Bryant St, 25 ft n of Freeman St, installments.... 3,000

DEFENDORF, Wilson L., and wife to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 380 and 394 Bowery and 40 and 42 East 4th St, one-sixth part, installments..... 1,300

EFFINGER, John, and wife to Leopold Jonas; 132 Edgecombe Av, 3 years.... 17,000

F. FOEHRENBACH COMPANY (a corporation) to United States Trust Company, New York; s s of 46th St, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 23,000

FOEHRENBACH, Francis and Michael and wife, to same; 444 West 46th St, 3 years 13,000

FRIEDLINE, Louisa C., to Max S. Korn; 97 Wooster St, demand..... 440

GREEN, Celia A., to Albert A. Ammidoun, as committee, Mary A. Ammidoun; 63 Riverside Drive, 3 years..... 25,000

GRIMM, Louisa, to Katie Herold; s s of 111th St, 119 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years.. 3,700

GLUCK, Baird L., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 165, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 3 years..... 1,180

HERSHFIELD, Levi N., to David Marks; s e corner of Grand Boulevard and 113th St, 1 year..... 35,000

JOYCE, Michael T., to Pauline Josephie; 557 10th Av and 501 and 503 West 41st St, 3 years 5,000

JUNG, Jacob, Sr., and wife to Jacob Jung, Jr.; n s of 83d St, 138 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 3,000

KIDNEY, George, to Leopold Haas; 93 Bedford St, 5 years..... 18,000

SAME to same; same property, 3 years... 6,000

LAWRENCE, Fanny, to Annie E. Brown; w s of Fort Washington Av, 25 ft s of 170th St, 3 years..... 6,429

MELVIN, James A., to Nathaniel Whitman; 502 and 504 Broadway and 44 to 52 Crosby St, 3 years..... 800,000

MCINTOSH, James, and wife and John Peterno to James Carlew; n s of 106th St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.. 3,000

MEZZADRI, Evardo, to William Hartfield; s e corner of Mulberry and Worth Sts, 2 years 4,000

McLAUGHLIN, Edward, and wife to John T. Bruce; s s of 137th St, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years..... 14,000

NEW YORY REALTY COMPANY to Henry A. C. Taylor; s e s of Nassau St, 99.10 ft n of 70th St, 2 years..... 125,000

NIEWENHAUS, Siebrand, to Clara A. Bidwell; Stuyvesant St, n e corner of 9th St, 3 years 10,000

O'BRIEN, William, to Gabriel Sommer; s e corner of 58th St and 7th Av, 4 years. 95,000

PITCHFORTIE, Charles, and wife to Ida E. Brown; s e corner of Trinity Av and 156th St, demand 1,500

ROBINSON, Julius A., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s e corner of Mercer St and Washington Ave, 1 year..... 125,000

SCHNITZER, Louis S., to George Herbener; e s of Avenue A, 83.9 ft n of 58th St, 5 years, (two mortgages)..... 6,000

SEARLES, Sarah W., to Jennie E. Burtnett; s s of 94th St, 230 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years 12,000

SCHMITT, Jacob, and wife to Jane E. Oothout; 602 East 17th St, 3 years..... 1,200

STOLZ, George, and wife to Elizabeth Burt; old w s of Union Av, 103.8 ft n of Denman Place, 3 years..... 3,000

SICA, Ellen and Joseph, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 137th St, 350 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 1,000

THOMSON, Frances S., to Emeline C. Ludlum; 306 West 87th St, 2 years.... 1,400

THOMPSON, Walter E., and wife to the New York Savings Bank; s s of 70th St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 11,000

SAME to same; s s of 70th St, 115 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 11,000

SAME to same; s s of 70th St, 130 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 11,000

SAME to same; 70th St, s s, 145 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 11,000

SAME to same; 70th St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 11,000

VOLLMAR, Frederick, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 137th St, 1,000 ft w of Home Av, 1 year. 6,000

WIGGINS, Eliza J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 70th St, 251 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 7,000

WRIGHT, George, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 7th St, 98.9 ft s of 24th St, 1 year..... 10,000

WHITMAN, Nathaniel, to Emile T. Lesher, as executrix, &c.; 502 and 504 Broadway and 44 to 52 Crosby St, 3 years....100,000

WHITE, John J., to Emma Neumann; Lots 1,020 and 1,021, map of Laconia Park, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 600

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY to Annie B. Kellogg, (two mortgages)..... $2

ABELES, Pauline, to George Wolf..... 507

BEALS, John D., to Reid Ice Cream Company 1,270

BEALS, Oliver W., to John D. Beals... 1

BACH, Lewis Z., to Mayor, Lane & Co... 400

BURRILL, Percy M., to Knickerbocker Trust Company 1

CASWELL, John, to William W. Caswell. 16,000

FISH, Emma, to Reid Ice Cream Company, (two mortgages) 2,652

KELLOGG, Amelia, to Annie B. Kellogg. 1

KELLOGG, Annie B., to Atlantic Trust Company, (two mortgages)..... 2

LUDLAM, Nicholas F., to Thomas F. Sherman 1,400

McWHIRTER, William H., to Sanderson & Wright 2,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.. 5,500

SAME to Harriet P. Gibbons..... 5,000

McGILL, Robert, to George F. Brown.... 4,500

MACK, Jacob W., and others, executors, &c., of Clara Dannenfels, to Louise Halk. 4,000

MONAGHAN, Thomas, to Clara Wakeman 8,500

ORTH, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid.. 1

RAYMOND, Russell, and another, executors of George Raymond, to William Raymond 6,000

SAME to Russell Raymond..... 12,062

SAME to George Raymond..... 8,011

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church of New York 12,500

SAME to J. O. Jimenis 7,000

Lis Pendens.

43D ST, n s, 121 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.2; Clara Wakeman against Joshua T. and Helen Gibbs, (to foreclose mortgage.)

18TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 21x90; Asenath Osgood and others against George Theiss and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

35TH ST, 34 West; Caleb T. Ames against Abraham Stern, individually, &c., and others, (for partition.)

116TH ST, s s, 211.6 ft e of 2d Av, 21x100; Sarah A. W. De Lima against Meyer J. Wallach and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

148TH ST, s w corner of Morris Av, as widened, 117.10x100x101x101.6; the Union Stove Works against Josephine Hunter and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

13TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 21x90; Asenath Osgood and others against George Theiss and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

WOOSTER ST, 199; Carroll Box and Lumber Company against David Boyd and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

94TH ST, s s, 134 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x 93.10x17.1x93.1; Phoebe P. Knapp and others, executors, &c., against Walden P. Anderson and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

59TH ST, 214 East; James Everard's breweries against Terence Dunn and others, (to set aside lease.)

22D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 128.9x irregular; Achille Bataille and another against Martin H. Lehmaier and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

LOCUST AV, s s, between Daly and Vyse Avs, 32x130; American Boiler Company against James and Mary Traynor, owners; Cogan & Wilkins, contractors..... $97

61ST ST, 300 East; Peter Keller against Frank McCoy, owner or lessee, and Frederick Klingman, contractor..... 200

THOMPSON ST, 69; Maxwell & Dempsey against John Negro and William De Rego, owners; John H. Furber and another, contractors 77

5TH AV and 114th St, s e corner, 100x 100; T. P. Kennedy & Co. against Jane Davies, owner; David T. Davies & Co., contractors 146

70TH ST, 420 EAST; B. Gombinsky against Joseph F. & William W. Gallagher, owners; M. de Amora, contractor. 29

33D ST, 135 TO 139 EAST; Michael J. O'Brien against Martha W. Hogan and Fannie G. Slattery, owners and contractors 5,348

137TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100; G. Olsen & Co. against Rosa Wiederman, owner and contractor..... 130

5TH AV, n e corner of 125th St, 76x85; J. Averil Webster against Jesse W. Powers, owner and contractor..... 1,025

BROOME ST, 508; Charles A. Friberg against Charles S. Sentell, owner and contractor 317

2D AV, 1,158; William H. Masterson against Peter Keller and F. Klingman, as contractors 72

LENOX AV, 525 to 533; J. A. Toscani & Co. against William Rankin, owner; M. Levy & Co., owners and contractors.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29 ft n of 117th St, 75x100x10¼ to Street x25x75; Murray & Hill against Abraham Krone, owner and contractor..... 358

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.

BROOK AV, n e corner 134th St, 100x 45.6; I. Iverson on John Bottomley to Adelbert S. Nichols..... 320

160TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Christiana Uren on Jacob A. Zimmerman to the J. L. Mott Iron Works 225

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—PAIN'S PYRO-SPECTACLE COMPANY.—Transcript of a judgment from Buffalo was entered here yesterday against Pain's Pyro-Spectacle Company of 108 Fulton Street for $5,278, in favor of George Bleistein, as President of the Courier Company.

—MAX FISHMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday closed the store of Max Fishman, manufacturer of window shades at 430 Grand Street, on an execution for $767 in favor of Morris Shpiler. He has been in business since 1891, and in August last claimed assets of $6,000 and liabilities of $2,500.

—GEORGE H. STAYNER.—David Welch has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for George H. Stayner, broker, of 44 Broadway, who resides at 167 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on the application of Charles W. Ridgway, who obtained a judgment against him for $3,626 on Dec. 16, 1895. The only assets of Mr. Stayner are five notes, some of which are outlawed. One of $5,000 was made by Hiram B. Crosby, and another of $480 by Abraham White.

—CHARLES G. ROSS & CO.—Charles G. Ross, doing business as Charles G. Ross & Co., commission merchant in woolens at 58 Leonard Street, with a branch at Chicago, made an assignment yesterday, individually and as surviving partner, to John C. Hays, without preference. Delancy W. Pervell, the other partner, died several years ago. Mr. Ross began business in Chicago twenty years ago, and in this city in May, 1892. He formerly handled dry goods, but of recent years confined his attention to woolen goods. A year ago he claimed a capital of $100,000. The trade attributes the assignment to dull business and the bank failures in Chicago. It is said he has $12,000 tied up in one of the Chicago banks.

Out of Town.

—THE FAIR.—At Hastings, Neb., The Fair, a department store, was yesterday closed on execution; liabilities, $26,000; assets, $35,000.

—LEVIN BROTHERS.—An assignment has been made by Levin Brothers, who conducted several retail grocery stores in San Francisco and Oakland. The liabilities are $80,000.

—S. HUTCHINSON HAY.—At Mason City, Iowa, mortgages for $50,000 have been pitched on the property of S. Hutchinson Hay, dealer in produce and farm implements; assets, $25,000.

—J. M. MITCHELL COMPANY.—At Mount Carmel, Ill., the J. M. Mitchell Company, dealer in dry goods and clothing, failed yesterday. Liabilities and assets are placed each at $35,000.

—ISAAC PRAGER & SONS.—At Parkersburg, West Va., Isaac Prager & Sons, dry goods dealers, made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities and assets are estimated at $150,000 each.

—JOHN AND ANTOINETTA MOFFA.—John and Antoinetta Moffa of Wakefield, N. Y., made an assignment yesterday to Frank Mazzaro. Mr. Moffa formerly had a liquor saloon in the annexed district.

—H. R. BOVING.—The jewelry store of H. R. Boving at Lancaster, Ohio, went into the hands of a receiver, C. D. Martin, yesterday. The assets are estimated at $12,000 and liabilities at $15,000.

—SECURITY, MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the Security, Mortgage and Trust Company of Dallas, Texas, for $4,300, in favor of George G. Allen, on a draft. It was served on the New York Security and Trust Company.

—COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK.—An attachment has been obtained here by Hays & Greenbaum against the Columbia National Bank of Minneapolis on a claim of Adolph Peabody for $6,000. The Sheriff served it on the Hanover National Bank, which is the New York correspondent of the above bank.

—MARCUS STENSON.—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney yesterday received an attachment against Marcus Stenson, dealer in dry goods at Waco, Texas, from Kneeland & Stewart for $8,685, on an account due for merchandise sold by the H. B. Claflin Company. It was served on a fire insurance company here in which a policy.

—SLADE & CO.—At Providence, R. I., Tuesday John T. Finke was appointed assignee of Slade & Co. of the Clear River Woolen Mill, Burrillville. Yesterday the C. I. Blading Manufacturing Company began suit against Blade & Co. for $10,000, alleging trover and conversion, inasmuch as goods had been procured on false representations.

—L. A. EMICH & CO.—L. A. Emich & Co., dealers in dry goods, corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, are in financial difficulties, and executions have been issued against them by Epstein Brothers of this city for $11,300 in favor of the following New York creditors: Haida Lamp and China Company, Louis Biel, Simon Greenbaum, Huggins & Co., and Clarence M. Baker. Mr. Epstein estimates the liabilities at $50,000. A meeting of the creditors will be called next week. The trouble is attributed to a poor holiday trade. Louis A. Emich has been in business several years. Mrs. Olga Greenbaum became a partner on April last, and they moved into a new store at Fifty-first Street and Third Avenue at that time, claiming $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

ACHSAN, Joseph.—N. F. Monjs..... 2,246

ADAMS, Henry C. and Charles Muns.—The Fulton Bank of Brooklyn..... $3,104

AMERICAN BALL NOZZLE CO.—The Columbia Rubber Works Co..... 140

ANABLE, Eliphalet N.—Beinecke & Co.. 2,709

ARNOLD, Harry.—Eppins, Smith & Wiemann Co..... 248

BAKER, Cyrus R.—A. R. Bunnell..... 82

BECKWITH, Dean A.—Alexander H. Revell & Co..... 1,556

BERGMANN, Sigmund.—G. Kirkegaard... 1,877

BERNSTEIN, Benny.—Gas Engine and Power Co..... 85

BLUMBERG, Michael.—H. Bruggen..... 72

BONAVIA, George.—F. Schwiers and another 70

BROWN, Arthur H.—L. Blumgart and C. L. Sulsberger 50

BROWN, William J